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BARTLETT PEAR

ORIGINATED IN ENGLAND IN 1770 AND IS STILL THE FOREMOST VARIETY

GEORGE A. SWEET NURSERY COMPANY

DANSVILLE, N.Y.

Information to Correspondents

By following carefully you will assist us, and there will be less chance for errors.

1. Orders should be sent in early as we enter them for shipment in the order received. When sent early before the rush begins, they are more sure of prompt attention and there is less danger of varieties being exhausted. Order now. Do not wait until you are ready to plant. Your order will not be shipped until the proper time or until you wish it. Mention date you prefer shipment, and we will do our best to comply with your wishes.

2. In ordering use our order sheet and write your name, address and shipping directions plainly, so as to avoid delays and mistakes.

3. Terms: Cash with Order. Remit by Post Office or Express Money Order, Bank Draft, Check or Registered Mail.

4. Application of Rates. At list prices: 5 trees in two varieties or 10 trees in four varieties at ten rates. 50 trees in ten varieties or 100 trees in twenty varieties at hundred rates. Long lists of 1 and 2 of a kind must be reckoned at single rates.

5. Discounts—10 per cent discount from list prices for orders with full remittance, if received before March ~~1st~~ 15th, 1915. This does not apply to Bargain Size.

6. Packing. Prices are f. o. b. cars here, except on freight orders of less than $5.00 for which an additional charge of 50 cents will be made.

7. The Shipping Season. In Spring from March to June. In Fall from middle of September to 1st of Decmber.

8. How to Ship. All stock excepting Strawberry plants can be packed so as to safely ship by freight, which of course is cheaper for large packages. Small packages usually go as cheap by express as by freight and with less delay.

9. Low Express Rates. The Express Companies now carry trees and plants to all parts of the country at a reduction of twenty per cent from regular merchandise rates.

10. Our Shipping Facilities. For freight. We are on the main line of the Lackawanna R. R., and on the Dansville branch of the Erie R. R.

For Express—Adams and Wells Fargo Express Companies.

We should prefer you to give definite directions. When it is left to us, we will exercise our best judgment, but in all cases our responsibility ends on delivery of stock in good condition to the freight or express office here.

11. Fumigation.—We fumigate where state laws require or a customer desires.

12. Substitution.—Should we be out of any varieties ordered, we will substitute others of equal or greater value, unless instructed not to do so. If you do not wish this done, write plainly **"no substitution,"** and we will then fill the order so far as we can and return the balance of your money.

13. Errors.—If your trees are not right in every particular, we want to know it on arrival. We will cheerfully rectify anything where we are at fault.

References.—*Citizens Bank. Merchants and Farmers National Bank. Postmaster. Jackson Health Resort. Power Specialty Company. Blum Shoe Company. F. A. Owen Publishing Company. Any business man or resident of Dansville.*

MAR 8 1915

GEORGE A. SWEET NURSERY COMPANY
DANSVILLE, N.Y.

We Employ No Agents. We Sell Direct to the Planter.

DIRECT TRADE is quickest, cheapest, and most satisfactory to both parties.

It is the right way to buy trees if the firm you deal with is reliable.

Our Location in Genesee Valley—It is generally conceded, that there is no place in the world more favorable than this valley for the development of sound and vigorous trees, well adapted to transplanting into other sections.

Our soil gives them abundant nourishment without over-stimulation, and the texture of the wood is firmer and closer than that produced on the prairie soils of the west where they make rank but spongy growth; and our cold but not over severe winters mature and harden the growth in a way impossible to southern latitudes. As proof of the closer texture of the wood, trees of the same size and caliper grown here actually weigh more than those grown elsewhere.

Quality and Price—We do not claim to furnish the cheapest trees in the world, but we do claim that no better or healthier trees are grown anywhere than are produced here in the Genesee Valley. Our prices are as reasonable as can be made for high class stock, and we intend them to be as low as other reliable firms. An inferior tree is dear at any price. Tree planting involves years of outlay, care and waiting, and no planter can afford to handicap himself by beginning with inferior specimens. A very slight difference in first cost may make a world of difference in results. A safe rule is "Not the cheapest, but the best."

San Jose Scale—There is no San Jose Scale in our nurseries. The inspectors of the State Agricultural Department have made a thorough examination and pronounce us absolutely free from this and other pests.

Fumigation—We have an approved fumigation house, and although it is not necessary, we fumigate all stock to comply with the laws of the different states, and also whenever we are requested to do so. If your order is to be shipped to a state whose laws require it, it will be fumigated. If you do not live in a state where fumigation is required by law, and you wish us to fumigate, so state on your order.

Plant Young Trees—The planting of young trees, especially for orchards, cannot be too strongly recommended. They cost less, can be taken up with more perfect roots, are much more likely to live, will become established sooner in a new location, and can be more readily trained to any desired shape. The largest and most successful planters invariably select young thrifty trees.

Fruit Bud Selection—It is essential that all stock come originally from a good strain. After that it is of the utmost importance that the variety be kept pure. Time has proven that the different strains of varieties that we are raising are of the best. We can refer you to many bearing orchards that prove this statement.

Pedigreed Stock—Beyond the first selection of buds from bearing trees there is nothing in so-called "pedigreed stock." In the first place all buds come from bearing trees, and once having been started in the nursery they are afterward taken from the nursery row, which is the only practical way to propagate, as the first budding from bearing wood does not make thrifty trees. "Pedigreed" is misleading if you expect that the particular tree you are purchasing actually came from a bearing parent. In fact it has been removed by many generations of nursery production. That your variety is true is much more important than that it is "pedigreed." (Read N. Y. State Agricultural Experiment Station Circular No. 18.)

Soil Requirements—If you are only planting a few trees, the soil is not of much consequence. If you are planting on a large scale, then it is for your own good judgment based on a comparison between your soil and that of some orchard near you, and also the help the Experiment Stations are able to furnish. In a general way we have stated briefly under each kind, the soil that is supposed to be best adapted to it. All soil should be good, but not overly rich.

About Varieties—It is impossible to make lists of certain varieties that are most valuable for commercial planting, as so much depends on locality. One list will not answer for all places. A variety may do well here, and only a short distance away where soil conditions, altitude, moisture, etc., differ, it would not be the same. If you are not familiar yourself with the varieties that do best in your particular locality, then ask your nearest Experiment Station. They are undertaking a great work to answer just such questions, constantly gathering figures and detail from all sections, and are qualified to give correct advice. Most of them have printed bulletins pertaining to varieties and soil that they want you to ask for.

Any portion of 100 lbs., at these express rates, but no package forwarded for less than 35 cents.

ESTIMATE WEIGHT OF TREES AND PLANTS BOXED

Trees, large size,	5 to 7 feet,	200 to 250 lbs. per 100 trees.
Trees, medium size,	4½ to 6 feet,	150 to 200 lbs. per 100 trees.
Trees, small size,	4 to 5 feet,	100 to 150 lbs. per 100 trees.
Shrub, Roses, etc.,	No. 1 size,	75 to 100 lbs. per 100 plants.
Grapes, Berries, etc.,	No. 1 size,	25 to 50 lbs. per 100 plants.

It is impossible to give a more definite estimate as some varieties weigh more than others, on account of the difference in the density of the wood growth. For instance, a Peach tree would weigh less than a Pear tree of exactly the same size. The above, however, will enable you to make a close estimate as to the freight rate on a given amount of stock.

The Railroads bill all small freight shipments weighing 100 lbs. each, even though the actual weight be less.

Freight and Express Rates on Nursery Stock

Freight rates per 100 lbs. in boxes.	FROM DANSVILLE, N. Y. TO	Express rates per 100 lbs. in boxes and bales.	Freight rates per 100 lbs. in boxes.	FROM DANSVILLE, N. Y. TO	Express rates per 100 lbs. in boxes and bales.
$ .22½	Albany, N. Y.	.94	$1.01	Little Rock, Ark.	$2.63
.92	Atlanta, Ga.	2.37	.29	Milwaukee, Wis.	1.58
1.50	Austin, Texas	4.05	.93	Montgomery, Ala.	2.44
.68	Ashland, Wis.	2.33	.32	May's Landing, N. J.	1.20
.22	Binghamton, N. Y.	.68	.76	New Orleans, La.	2.97
.30	Boston, Mass.	1.13	.25	New York, N. Y.	.98
.25	Baltimore, Md.	.94	.59	Nashville, Tenn.	1.95
1.35	Bismark, N. D.	3.45	.78	Omaha, Nebr.	2.37
.45	Burlington, Vt.	1.13	.24	Olean, N. Y.	.57
.32	Cortland, N. Y.	.57	.29	Oswego, N Y.	.57
.39	Chicago, Ill.	1.43	.38	Ogdensburg, N. Y.	.87
.26	Cleveland, Ohio	.94	.36	Plattsburg, N. Y.	1.13
.34	Cincinnati, Ohio	1.43	.34	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	.98
.4+	Cheboygan, Mich.	1.77	.25	Philadelphia, Pa.	1.05
.30	Concord, N. H.	1.20	.26	Pittsburg, Pa.	.94
.88	Columbia, S. C.	2.33	.30	Providence, R. I.	1.20
.35	Charleston, W. Va.	1.50	.32	Portland, Maine	1.28
.23	Dunkirk, N. Y.	.75	2.65	Portland, Oregon	7.20
.31	Detroit, Mich.	1.13	.25	Reading, Pa.	1.05
.62	Des Moines, Iowa	2.07	.70	Raleigh, N. C.	1.80
1.47	Denver, Col.	3.98	.39	Richmond, Va.	1.32
.25	Dover, N. J.	.98	.25	Scranton, Pa.	.87
.25	Easton, Pa.	.94	.68	St. Paul, Minn.	2.33
.35	Ft. Wayne. Ind.	1.20	2.65	San Francisco, Cal.	7.47
.39	Georgetown, Del.	1.28	.46	St. Louis, Mo.	1.73
.36	Grand Rapids, Mich.	1.35	.30	Springfield, Mass.	1.05
.25	Harrisburg, Pa.	.87	.44	Springfield, Ill.	1.62
.30	Hartford, Conn.	1.13	.25	Trenton, N. J.	.98
.36	Indianapolis, Ind.	1.50	.31	Toledo, Ohio	1.13
.93	Jackson, Miss.	2.59	.31	Utica, N. Y.	.68
.71	Jacksonville, Fla.	2.67	.25	Williamsport, Pa.	.68
.78	Kansas City, Mo.	2.25	.32	Washington, D. C.	1.05
.39	Louisville, Ky.	1.58	.30	Worcester, Mass.	1.13

GUARANTEES

GUARANTEE OF CONDITION. We guarantee all our stock to be up to size and grade specified, to be in good condition and carefully packed. This holds good only when prompt notification upon arrival is given, stating plainly any errors or cause for complaint. When prompt report is not received by us, it is understood that stock is satisfactory and accepted, and no claim will be entertained.

GUARANTEE OF GENUINENESS. Everything sent out will be carefully labelled with its true name. Only experienced and careful help will be used in putting up orders. But with the utmost care, errors may occur, and we sell our stock under a warranty that it is true to name, with the express understanding and agreement that should any not prove true to name, we will replace it without charge, or will refund the money paid for it but are not liable for further damage.

DIRECTIONS FOR TRANSPLANTING, ETC.

PREPARATION OF SOIL AND STOCK—Prepare a rich, deep bed of mellow soil, and have the land sufficiently drained to relieve the roots from standing water. To insure a fine growth, land should be in as good condition as is required for a crop of wheat, corn or potatoes. We use great care in digging and packing, but the loss of some small roots and fibres is unavoidable. If stock is properly prepared before it is planted, no permanent injury will result from this, but the preservation of the natural balance between top and roots renders a vigorous cutting back of the former absolutely necessary in most cases. Therefore prune off broken or bruised ends of roots, if any; a smooth-cut root callouses sooner than one broken off. Cut back the tops about half the previous season's growth, taking care at all times to prune in such a manner as will tend to develop a well formed head, sufficiently open to admit air and light freely. To insure success Peach trees should have all the side branches cut off before they are planted. Evergreen and other ornamental trees, the beauty of which depends on preserving their natural form, should be pruned very little; hence, great pains should be taken in planting and caring for the trees. If not ready to plant when the stock arrives, "heel it in" by placing the roots in a trench and covering them with mellow earth well packed.

PLANTING—Make the holes large enough to admit the roots without cramping or bending, and deep enough to set the trees to their natural depth. Fine surface soil should be used for covering the roots, and this should be carefully worked among them. If the ground is dry, it is well to pour in some water when the hole is partially filled. See that the ground is firmly and solidly packed over all parts of the roots, so that there will be no opportunity for dry air or frost to enter and destroy roots deprived of the full benefit of their natural protection. Omission to pack the earth solidly is the most frequent cause of failure in planting nursery stock. Fill the holes full enough to be even with the surrounding surface after the fresh earth settles. Always remove the labels when planting. If these are left until the trees are grown, the connecting wire often cuts into and destroys the tree or branch to which it is attached. Never use manure in contact with roots. When planting dwarf trees, set them low enough to cover the stock upon which they are budded. Large standard trees should be staked and tied, so that the wind will not loosen the roots. This should be so done that the bands will not chafe the trees. A very good plan is to drive two stakes, and confine the trees between straw or hay bands stretched from stake to stake. It is not necessary to stake medium-sized trees that have been properly cut back when transplanted.

MULCHING—When trees or bushes are planted, they should be mulched or covered with a layer of coarse manure or litter from 3 to 6 inches deep, over a space two feet wider than the extent of the roots. This keeps the earth moist and of even temperature.

AFTER PLANTING—Grass should not be allowed to grow about young trees or plants. The ground should be cultivated for a space of at least one foot beyond the roots. If the ground is poor, it should be enriched with a surface application of manure. Pruning should be varied according to the condition of the tree and purpose of the planter. It should be done regularly every spring, before the buds swell. In this way the removal of large branches will be avoided.

INJURED TREES—If trees are received in a frozen state, place the package unopened in a cellar away from frost and heat, until thawed out, and then unpack. If partially dried from long exposure, bury entirely in the ground, or place in water from twelve to twenty-four hours. There is a popular belief that trees are in great danger if more than a week or two in transit. Now if the trees are properly ripened and properly packed, they will carry safely for several months in moderately cool weather. We have had seedlings sent from France that were three months in the boxes and came out in perfect condition. This knowledge may afford some relief to the over anxiety of inexperienced buyers.

BEST DISTANCE FOR PLANTING

Standard Apples	30 to 50 feet apart each way
Standard Pears and strong growing Cherries	20 " " " "
Duke and Morello Cherries	18 " " " "
Standard Plums, Apricots, Peaches, Nectarines	16 to 18 " " " "
Dwarf Pears and Quinces	10 to 12 " " " "
Grapes	rows 8 to 10 feet apart 6 to 10 feet apart in rows.
Currant and Gooseberries	4 feet apart.
Raspberries and Blackberries	4 by 5 feet.
Strawberries, for field culture	1 by 3½ feet.
Strawberries, for hill culture	2 feet apart each way.

NUMBER OF TREES ON AN ACRE

50 ft. apart each way	18	20 ft. apart each way	110	8 ft apart each way	680
40 " " " "	27	18 " " " "	135	6 " " " "	1,210
35 " " " "	36	15 " " " "	205	5 " " " "	1,745
30 " " " "	50	12 " " " "	300	4 " " " "	2,725
25 " " " "	70	10 " " " "	435	3 " " " "	4,840

RULE—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill. The number of feet in an acre (43,560) divided by this, gives the number of plants or trees to the acre.

LARGE SIZE MEDIUM SIZE SMALL SIZE

This cut shows the three principal grades of trees hereafter referred to in this catalogue as **Large, Medium** and **Small** sizes.

There are two specifications of measurement for these three grades—height and caliper.

Height specifications are mentioned with the prices under each kind of trees. Caliper specifications are intended to be as follows:—

Apple, Pear, Cherry and Plum, Large size, ¾ in. and up. Medium size, ⅝-¾in, Small size, ½-⅝ in.

Peach, Quince and Apricot, Large size, 9-16 in. and up. Medium size, 7-16 to 9-16 in.; Small size, 5-16 to 7-16 in.

We also make two other grades which are described on the inside back cover of this catalogue, one of which is made from older trees and is consequently of larger size; and the other just under the regular small size.

No. 145

STATE OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION OF NURSERY STOCK

This is to certify that the stock in the Nursery of Geo. A. Sweet Nursery Co. of Dansville, County of Livingston, State of New York, was duly examined in compliance with the provisions of Sec. 83 of the Agricultural Law, and was found to be apparently free from any contagious or infectious disease, or diseases, or the San Jose Scale or other dangerously injurious insect pest or pests.

This certificate expires September 1, 1915. CALVIN J. HUSON,

Dated, Albany, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1914. Commissioner of Agriculture.

This certificate is self-explanatory, and will be attached to every shipment.

APPLES

The apple is probably better adapted to all soils than any other tree. It does well generally. Should be planted from 30 to 50 feet apart, depending on the quality of the soil and how large the trees naturally grow in the locality where they are to be planted. There is not much choice between late fall and early spring planting. Either will succeed if the earth is thoroughly firmed about the roots.

Apples for Home Use—Every owner of a home should grow apples enough for his own use. By careful selection of varieties and by proper and intelligent culture, a succession of fruit can be had covering nearly the entire year, and no fruit is so luscious as that picked from one's own trees.

Apples for Profit—The planting of commercial orchards is simply a business proposition. It can be made to pay better than most other lines of outdoor work, provided the grower does his work thoroughly, persistently and intelligently. Unless he is prepared to do this, he had better let it alone altogether.

It is true that there are serious drawbacks in the way of insect pests and enemies, but even this condition of things works to the advantage of the thorough grower. He is relieved of the competition of the careless fellow, because the pests will soon put the latter out of business.

Varieties—For family use it would be safe to plant any of the sorts named in this catalog. Until recent years, big red, winter apples have paid best in commercial orchards, but there is an increasing tendency to plant summer and fall varieties which have been paying well. Undoubtedly this has been fostered by the perfection of cold storage facilities for fruit, by which means the season for marketing the early varieties has been much prolonged. In selecting varieties be governed by the experience of other orchardists in your locality and by the suggestions of the nearest Experiment Station. Plant young trees of staple, well tried kinds, that succeed in your vicinity and you will be safe. Plant sparingly of new and untried varieties until they have stood the test of time.

KEY TO VARIETIES IN THIS PICTURE—(READ LEFT TO RIGHT)

TOP—(3)	Wealthy	Northern Spy	Yellow Transparent			
MIDDLE—(4)	McIntosh	Twenty Ounce	Stark	Maiden Blush		
BOTTOM—(5)	Fameuse	Gravenstein	Wolf River	Oldenburg	Hubbardston	

PRICES

	EACH	PER 10	PER 100
Large size, 5 to 7 ft.	.25	$2.00	$18.00
Medium size, 4½ to 6 ft.	.20	1.65	14.00
Small size, 4 to 5 ft.	.15	1.25	10.00

Complete list of the varieties we grow, arranged by season

SUMMER

Early Harvest
Early Strawberry
Golden Sweet
Red Astrachan
Red June
Sweet Bough
Williams
Yellow Transparent

AUTUMN

Alexander
Bismarck
Chenango
Fall Pippin
Fameuse
Gravenstein
Jersey Sweet
Late Strawberry
Maiden Blush
McIntosh
Munson
Oldenburg
Porter
Pound Sweet
Pumpkin Sweet
Twenty Ounce
Walter Pease
Wealthy
Wolf River

WINTER

Bailey Sweet
Baldwin
Ben Davis
Boiken
Fallawater
Gano
Gilliflower
Golden Russet
Grimes
Hubbardston
Jonathan
Jacobs Sweet
King
Mammoth Black Twig
Mann
Newtown Pippin
Northern Spy
N. W. Greening
Ontario
Peck
Pewaukee
Rambo
Red Canada
Rhode Island Greening
Rome
Roxbury
Seek-no-Further
Smith Cider
Smokehouse
Spitzenburg
Stark
Stayman Winesap
Sutton
Tolman
Wagener
Walbridge
Walker Beauty
Winesap
Winter Banana
Yellow Belleflower
York Imperial

CRAB APPLES

Excelsior
General Grant
Hyslop
Large Red Siberian
Martha
Transcendent
Whitney

SUMMER

Early Harvest—Medium to large; yellow; rich, fine flavor. Old and dependable. August.

Early Strawberry—Medium size; striped with red; excellent and productive. Aug.

Golden Sweet—Large; yellow; fine. Tree vigorous and productive. Aug. to Sept.

Red Astrachan—Large, roundish, deep crimson, good quality, excellent for cooking. Hardy tree and dependable bearer. August.

Red June (Caroline)—Small to medium; deep red, good. Bears young. August.

Sweet Bough—The best second early sweet apple. Large, very sweet, pale yellow.

Williams (Favorite)—Medium size; bright red; mild, agreeable flavor. Aug. and Sept.

Yellow Transparent—Medium size, slightly conical; color pale yellow; flesh tender, juicy, sub-acid. A very early Russian apple. Tree vigorous and a young and prolific bearer. We have frequently picked beautiful specimens from four-year-old nursery trees. Aug.

AUTUMN

Alexander—Very large; deep red or crimson. Medium quality. Very hardy. Oct.

Bismarck—Large, red; bears young. Fruited for us on three-year-old nursery trees. A novelty worthy of trial. October to January.

Chenango (Sherwood's Favorite)—Large, sheep's nose shape; red and yellow. Handsome, fair quality. September.

Fall Pippin—Very large, yellow; tender, juicy and rich. Excellent. An old variety. October to December.

Fameuse (Snow)—Medium size; deep crimson; flesh snowy white, tender, juicy and high flavored. One of the best dessert fruits. Good commercial sort. November to January.

Gravenstein—Large, striped red and yellow; tender, juicy and high flavored. One of the best fall Apples. Tree vigorous and very productive. Good commercial sort. September and October.

Jersey Sweet—Medium size; yellow, mottled with brownish red; tender and excellent in quality for either dessert or culinary uses. Late Aug. to Oct.

Late Strawberry (Autumn)—Medium size; pale yellow, striped and splashed with light and dark red; very good in quality, especially for dessert. Sept. to Dec.

Maiden Blush—Large, pale yellow with red cheek. Flesh tender, of pleasant but not high flavor. Good bearer and valuable commercial sort. One of the best early fall cooking apples. September and October.

McIntosh (Red)—Large; deep red; flesh white, tender and juicy, fine quality. Used largely for a filler because it bears young. A good commercial sort. November to February. (See cut back cover.)

Munson (Sweet)—Medium size; attractive pale yellow; fine grained, tender, good. Late Sept. to Dec.

Oldenburg (Duchess of)—Large; streaked red and yellow. Esteemed for cooking. Very hardy Russian sort. Good for commercial orchards. August and September.

Porter—Medium size; clear, bright yellow; excellent for dessert and highly esteemed for canning and culinary uses. Sept. to Nov.

Pound Sweet—Large; greenish yellow, shaded with red. Juicy and sweet. September and October.

Pumpkin Sweet—Very large; yellowish russet, sweet and rich. Valuable. October and November.

Twenty Ounce—Very large, yellow striped with red. Good quality and sure cropper. October to January.

Walter Pease—Large size; deep red, with some yellow stripes; rich, juicy, slightly sub-acid. Its large size and high color give it a ready market. Ripens about September 1st, and may be kept until early winter.

Wealthy—Medium size; smooth; deep red. Juicy, sub-acid and good quality. Very hardy, good grower and productive. Excellent commercial sort, and in growing demand as a filler because of its hardiness, and comes into bearing so young. October to January.

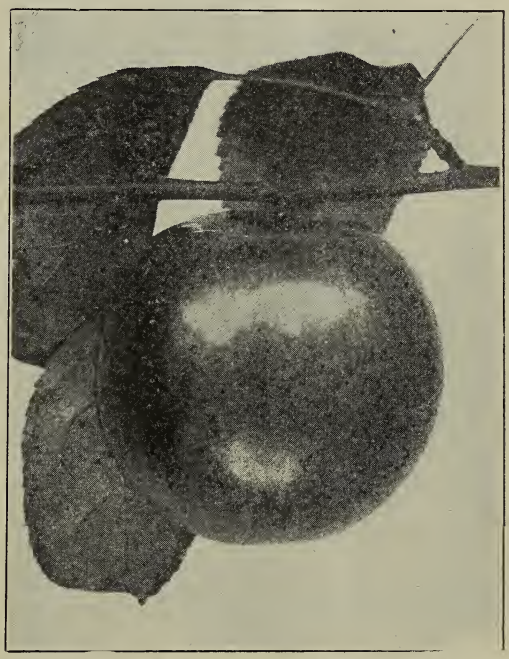
Wolf River—Very large, greenish yellow, covered with crimson; half-tender, spicy, sub-acid. An iron-clad variety and very showy. Good for commercial planting. January and February.

WEALTHY—Splendid for a Filler

WINTER

Bailey Sweet—Large; deep red; tender, rich and sweet. Good bearer. November to April.

Baldwin—Large; bright red; crisp, juicy and rich. One of the best and most profitable sorts for table or market. While not of the highest quality, yet it is a good, all around, dependable sort, and has probably been the most profitable sort ever grown in the east. December to April.



BALDWIN—First in commercial importance among New York Apples

Ben Davis—Large, striped red, fair quality. Late keeper. Tree hardy and productive. The great business apple of the far west, as it is such a reliable bearer and a tree of so much vigor. Of late years there is an increased planting of this sort throughout the east. December to April.

Boiken—Large; waxy, bright pale yellow with pinkish red blush; sub-acid; good market sort. Nov. to Feb.

Fallawater (Tulpehocken)—Large; yellow with red cheek; popular Pennsylvania sort. November to March.

Gano—Much like Ben Davis. Recommended for commercial orchard planting. December to April.

Gilliflower (Old time Sheep's Nose)—Medium to large; yellowish, almost completely covered with red. Dessert apple, very distinct in conical form and flavor. Oct. to Jan.

Golden Russet—Medium size; dull russet with a tinge of red on exposed side; flesh generally crisp, juicy and high flavored. Tree a vigorous grower and a great bearer. Very popular. November to April.

Grimes (Golden)—Medium to large. Rich golden yellow; of the very highest quality. Tree hardy, vigorous and productive. One of the best commercial sorts. January to April.

Hubbardston (Nonesuch)—Large striped yellow and red; tender, juicy and fine. One of the best. Excellent for commercial orchard planting. November to January.

Jonathan—Medium size; deep red and yellow; flesh tender, juicy and rich. Tree a moderate grower and very productive. One of the best for home or commercial purposes. November to March.

Jacobs Sweet—Large, yellow with red cheek. Excellent quality and good keeper. December to January.

King (Tompkins Co.)—Largest size; striped red. Good quality. Tree hardy, vigorous and productive. November to March.

Mammoth Black Twig (Arkansas)—Large size; deep red. Superior to Winesap. Profitable and valuable for market. December to April.

Mann—Medium to large; deep yellow; good quality. January to April.

Newtown Pippin—Medium to large; yellow; delicious flavor; a long keeper. Known throughout Virginia as Albemarle Pippin. November to May.

Northwestern Greening—Good size, greenish yellow, fine. Resembles R. I. Greening but not of such high quality. Tree hardy. December to April.

Northern Spy—Large; striped red. Flesh tender and juicy, with a rich, delicious flavor. Long keeper and one of the best for commercial planting and also one of the best on which to top graft other varieties. Probably best known and most highly esteemed of apples. January to June.

Ontario—Large; yellow; nearly covered with bright red; flesh tender with delicious flavor. Good for commercial planting. January to April.

Peck (Pleasant)—Medium to large; waxy, yellow with red blush; good quality. Oct. to March.

Pewaukee—Medium size; yellow, splashed with red. Tree vigorous and hardy. January to May.

Rambo—Medium, red and yellow. Mild flavor. Excellent old variety.

Red Canada—Medium size; red, flesh rich and delicious. November to May.

Rhode Island Greening—Large; light greenish yellow; rich, tender and juicy. Excellent for cooking. A very profitable commercial sort. November to March.

Rome (Beauty)—Large; yellow and bright red; flesh yellow, tender and juicy. Heavy annual bearer. An excellent commercial sort. December to March.

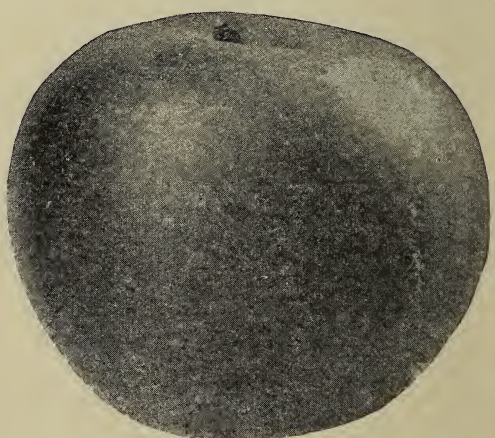
Roxbury (Russet)—Medium to large; greenish covered with russet. Good commercial sort. January to June.

Seek-no-Further (Westfield)—Medium size; dull red; tender, rich and fine. Good bearer. November to February.

Smith Cider—Medium to large; good quality; pale yellow, splashed with bright carmine. Nov. to March.

Smokehouse—Large; yellow, splashed with red and dotted with gray. Crisp, firm and juicy. October to February.

NORTHERN SPY—Third in commercial importance among New York Apples



R. I. GREENING—Second in commercial importance among New York Apples

Spitzenburg (Esopus)—Medium to large; deep red; high flavored. Valuable for commercial purposes. Nov. to April.

Stark—Large; golden green, shaded with dark and light red; flesh yellowish, juicy, mild sub-acid. Early and annual bearer. Valuable commercial sort. January to May.

Stayman Winesap—A seedling of Winesap but larger, better and more productive; a strong grower. December to April.

Sutton (Beauty)—Large; handsome; yellow, striped with crimson. Flesh white, tender, mild sub-acid; quality very good. Keeps remarkably well and is a most valuable variety. November to March.

Tolman (Sweet)—Medium size; pale yellow, slightly tinged with red. Flesh firm, rich and sweet. Valuable cooking apple. Good commercial sort. November to April.

Wagener—Medium to large; deep red in sun. Flesh firm, well flavored sub-acid. Bears young and yields a good crop annually. An excellent commercial variety. Makes a good filler. December to May.

Walbridge—Medium to large; attractive, red striped; good for culinary purposes. Nov. to Feb.

Walker Beauty—Medium to large; clear yellow with red cheek; flesh firm, crisp, sub-acid. Nov. to April.

Winesap—Medium size; deep red; good quality. Abundant bearer and valuable commercial sort. December to March.

Winter Banana—Large and showy; red blush on deep yellow ground; delightful banana perfume, and a good quality. Good keeper but tender. A valuable commercial variety.

Yellow Belleflower—Large; yellow with red tinge on sunny side. Excellent flavor. November to April.

BEN DAVIS—Productiveness rather than quality recommends this variety. It is remunerative.

York Imperial—Medium size; whitish, shaded with crimson. Flesh firm, crisp, juicy, pleasant, mild sub-acid. Tree vigorous and a good bearer. One of the most valuable for commercial orchards. Nov. to Feb.

CRAB APPLES

Excelsior—Large; red, handsomely colored. Early.

Gen. Grant—Large; yellow striped with dark red; mild sub-acid. October.

Hyslop—Large; very dark brilliant red; vigorous and hardy. October.

Large Red Siberian—Medium size; pale yellow, almost wholly overlaid with bright red; good for culinary uses. Sept. to Oct.

Martha—Larger than Transcendent; bright yellow and crimson. Mildly tart and excellent for cooking. Sept. and Oct.

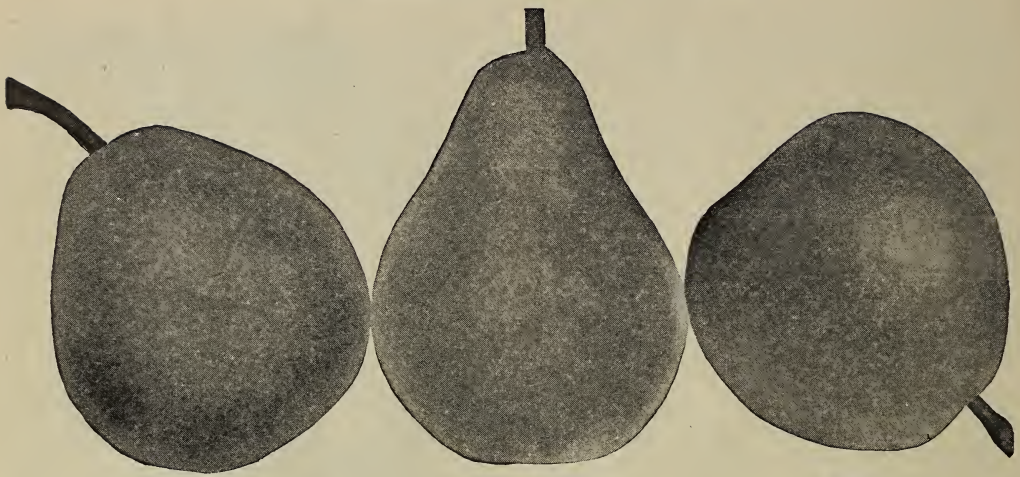
Transcendent—Fruit from one and one-half to two inches in diameter. Yellow, striped with red. Juicy, crisp and the best of its class for cider and all other purposes, and a valuable commercial sort. Bears young and produces immense crops annually. September and October.

Whitney—Large; splashed with carmine; juicy and rich. Tree hardy and vigorous. August.

HISTORICAL

BALDWIN APPLE. Originated in Massachusetts about 1740. Tree lasted 'till between 1817-1832. A monument to the Baldwin apple now marks the location near Lowell, Massachusetts.

"APPLES OF NEW YORK."



HOWELL CLAIRGEAU SHELDON

STANDARD PEARS

The cultivation of this noble fruit is rapidly spreading as its value becomes better known. The range of varieties is such that, like apples, they can be had in good eating condition from August until early spring. The melting, juicy texture, the refined flavor and the delicate aroma of the Pear give it rank above all other fruits, except the grape. Like most things highly desirable and valuable cannot be had without attention and labor, but good fruit brings such high prices that planters can well afford to give the trees the thorough cultivation necessary to secure the best results. They need careful pruning and spraying, but amply repay for this labor in fairer and more salable fruit. They like clay land and thrive best there, but will succeed in any garden soil. Plant standards twenty feet apart each way for orchards.

The picking of pear fruit is a very important matter in order to produce the perfect qualities. It must be gathered while hard and ripened off the tree. Summer varieties should be picked from a week to ten days before ripe; autumn varieties two weeks before ripe and winter kinds should remain on the tree until the leaves begin to fall.

PRICES

Budded on whole roots of imported French pear seedlings

	EACH	PER 10	PER 100
Large size, 5 to 7 ft.	.35	$3.00	$25.00
Medium size, 4½ to 6 ft.	.30	2.50	20.00
Small size, 4 to 5 ft.	.25	2.00	15.00

Complete list of the varieties we grow, arranged by season

SUMMER

Bloodgood	Elizabeth	Koonce	Marguerite
Brandywine	Ete	Lawson	Osbands
Clapp Favorite	Giffard	Madeleine	Tyson
Early Wilder	Harvest		

AUTUMN

Angouleme	Clairgeau	Idaho	Rutter
Bartlett	Diel	Le Conte	Seckel
Bar-Seckel	Flemish	Lincoln Coreless	Sheldon
Bessiemanka	Garber	Lucrative	Superfin
Bosc	Golden Russet	Louise	Vermont
Boussock	Hardy	Onondaga	Worden
Buffum	Howell	Rossney	

WINTER

Anjou	Drouard	Lawrence	Vicar
Bordeaux	Easter	Malines	Winter Nelis
Dorset	Kieffer	Mt. Vernon	

SUMMER

Bloodgood—Medium size; yellow, dotted with russet; rich, buttery, sugary. Pronounced by Downing as "the highest flavored pear." July and early Aug.

Brandywine—Medium size; yellowish green with russet dots; melting, juicy and vinous. August.

Clapp Favorite—Large; yellow, with red cheek. A splendid pear. Should be picked ten days before it would ripen on the tree. Excellent commercial sort. August and September.

Early Wilder—Medium size; greenish yellow; good commercial sort. Early Aug.

Elizabeth (Mannings)—Small, bright yellow, with red cheek; juicy and melting. Last of August.

Ete (Doyenne d')—Small; sweet and melting. Good commercial sort. Early August.

Giffard (Beurre)—Medium size; greenish yellow with red cheek; excellent quality, being one of the best of its season. Hardy and productive. Middle of August.

Harvest (Early)—Good size and color; quality fair.

Koonce—Medium size; yellow with red cheek. Fair quality. Good cropper. Aug.

Lawson—Large; brilliant yellow and red; flesh crisp and juicy. Good shipper. August.

Madeleine—Medium; yellowish green; very juicy, melting, sweet. August.

Marguerite (Petite)—Medium size; greenish yellow; first quality. Last of August.

Osbands (Summer)—Medium size; yellow, with reddish brown cheek. August.

Tyson—Large; yellow, with crimson cheek; sweet, juicy and fine flavored. One of the best summer sorts. A very dependable bearer. August.

AUTUMN

Angouleme (Duchess d' Angouleme)—Among the largest of our really good pears. Succeeds well both as Standard and Dwarf. When Dwarfed it is one of the most profitable market pears grown. Should be in every collection and will give good returns and satisfaction. Best commercial variety. October and November.

Bartlett—Large; yellow, tinged with red; buttery and melting, with a rich, musky flavor. Bears young and abundantly. Tree vigorous and erect grower; excellent for garden or commercial planting. Is the leader among canning pears, and when well grown is a universal favorite and commands top prices. Last of September. (See cut front cover.)

Bessiemanka—A Russian pear, not of high quality but hardy. Will grow and ripen farther north than any other sort.

Bartlett Pear Orchard on Wadsworth Farm, Avon, N. Y., planted in 1911 at two years old

What we have done for others we can do for you

ANJOU

"This is one of the most profitable varieties for orcharding, bearing abundantly and evenly, whether grown on Quince or Pear stocks."—Downing.

Bartlett-Seckel—Cross between Bartlett and Seckel and partaking of the good qualities of both parents. Not very widely tested. September and October.

Bosc (Beurre)—Large and handsome; russet. High flavor and delicious. Bears well. Good market sort Sept. and Oct.

Boussock (Doyenne)—Large; lemon yellow, a little russeted; melting and juicy. October.

Buffum—Medium; deep yellow, shaded red; sweet, buttery. Mid-autumn.

Clairgeau (Beurre)—Very large; light yellow, shaded with crimson and russet. Flesh yellow, juicy. Its handsome appearance and productiveness render it one of the most profitable market sorts. Oct. and Nov.

Diel (Beurre)—Large; yellow, marked with brown dots; flesh yellowish white. September to December.

Flemish (Beauty)—Large; yellow and brown with large spots of russet; rich, juicy, melting. Great bearer and highly esteemed. September and October.

Garbers (Hybrid)—Large; bright yellow and red; juicy and good. Excellent to plant with Kieffer as a fertilizer. Sept. and Oct.

Golden Russet (Japan)—Medium size; russet; poor quality. Good as a fertilizer for Kieffer. It has the handsomest glossy dark green foliage of any pear. Can be used as an ornamental for lawn planting.

Hardy (Beurre)—Large; cinnamon russet, melting and fine. Good. October.

Howell—Large; yellow, tender, delicious flavor. One of the finest. Sept. and Oct.

Idaho—Large; yellow with red cheek; good flavor. September.

Le Conte—Medium size; pale yellow; poor quality. Only good in the South. Sept.

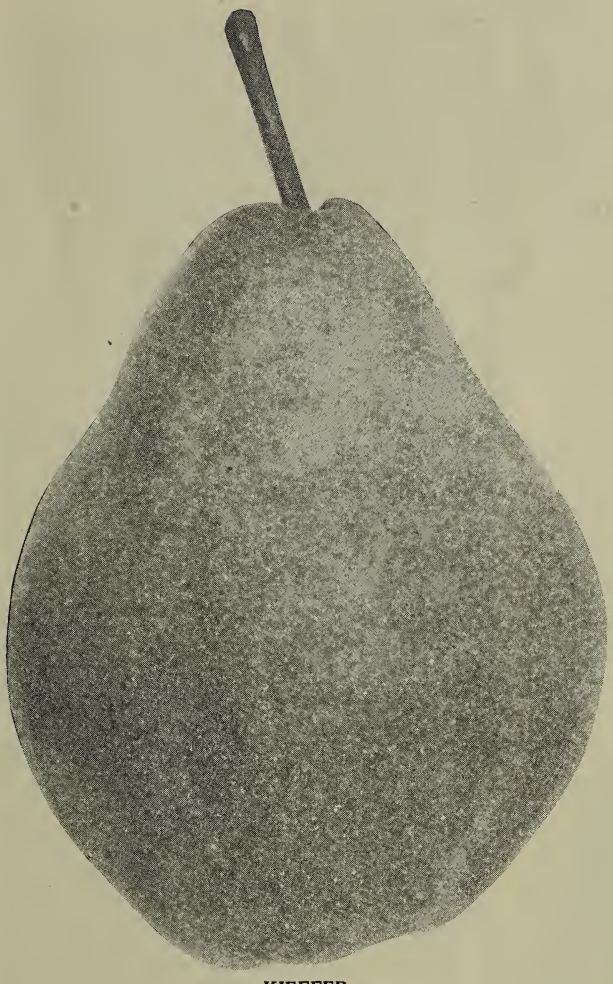
Lincoln Coreless—Large; golden; good keeper; tree thrifty and hardy; practically coreless and hence its name.

Lucrative (Belle)—Large, yellowish green; melting and delicious. Sept. and Oct.

Louise (Bonne de Jersey)—Large; yellow with dark red cheek; good quality. Very successful as a dwarf. Good commercial sort. September and October.

CLAPP

"Extremely fine and valuable."—Downing.



KIEFFER

"If picked when it has reached full size, or even a little before, and is ripened in bulk, it becomes uniformly soft and juicy, with a flavor that almost warrants its being considered dessert fruit."
(Bulletin 332 Cornell College of Agriculture.)

Onondaga—Large; melting, vinous. Tree hardy and productive. Oct. and Nov.

Rossney—Large; yellow with crimson blush; superior flavor. Tree vigorous and hardy. Two weeks later than Bartlett.

Rutter—Large; greenish yellow; sugary, juicy, vinous, high flavor. Oct. and Nov.

Seckel—Small; yellowish russet, with red cheek; flesh very fine grained, sweet, juicy, melting, buttery. Richest and highest flavored. Good commercial sort. September and October.

Sheldon—Large; russet and red; flesh melting and juicy. Hardy. Valuable for market. October.

Superfin (Beurre)—Large; juicy, melting, rich and pleasant, sub-acid flavor. Oct.

Vermont (Beauty)—Medium size; yellow, shaded with carmine; sweet and juicy. Oct.

Worden (Seckel)—Medium size; golden yellow with russet red cheek; juicy, buttery, fine grained. October to December.

WINTER

Anjou (Beurre d')—Large; greenish; very handsome, buttery and melting, with sprightly vinous flavor. Keeps into mid-winter. One of the most valuable pears, either as standard or dwarf. We recommend it for commercial orchards.

Bordeaux (Duchess de)—Medium; yellow with russet dots; juicy, sweet and pleasant; good keeper. Dec. to Feb.

Dorset—A very handsome late keeping pear; large, with bright red cheek. Sweet and of good quality. A good keeper and ships well. Feb to May.

Drouard (President)—Large, handsome pear; melting, juicy, rich flavor. Great keeping qualities; a valuable market sort.

Easter (Beurre)—Large; yellow with red cheek. Good. Keeps all winter.

Kieffer—Large; yellow and brilliant red; most beautiful pear grown. Tree as hardy as an oak; not much subject to blight; and resists San Jose scale better than any pear we know of. Gives fruit and plenty of it, when all other varieties fail. Commercial. October to December.

Lawrence—Large; yellow, covered with brown dots; flesh whitish, buttery, rich; hardy and productive. An unsurpassed early winter pear. November to January.

Malines (Josephine de)—Medium to large; straw color; very first quality; delicious; excellent keeper.

Mt. Vernon—Medium; russet with reddish cheek; melting, juicy, spicy flavor. Tree bears early. Nov. to Jan.

Vicar (of Winkfield)—Very large; pale yellow with brownish cheek; fair quality, better for cooking than dessert. Nov. to Jan.

Winter Nelis—Medium; yellowish green and russet; melting, rich, delicious.

DWARF PEARS

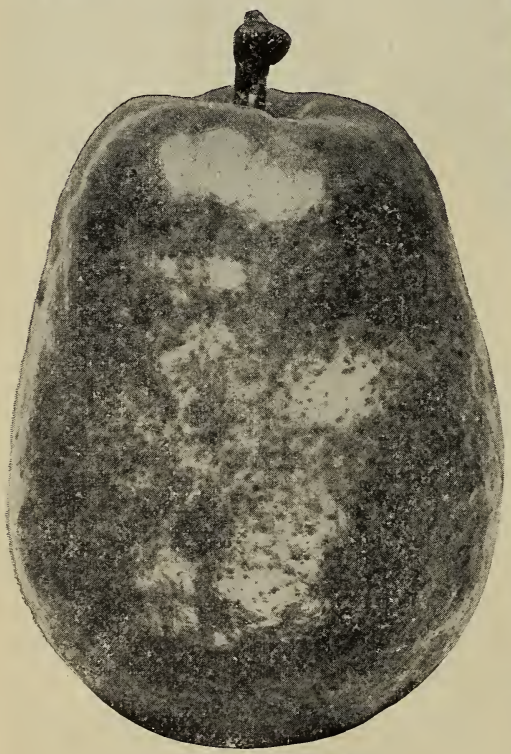
Pears are dwarfed by budding on quince stocks, and in the planting should be set deep enough to cover the junction of the pear and quince. We advise using dwarfs for small grounds as they can be planted closer, thereby giving room for a larger selection of varieties. 10 to 12 feet apart is sufficient. For orchard planting, there are some varieties especially adapted to dwarfing.

Advantages also to be considered for orchard use are the increased number that can be planted on a given space and the economy of spraying, pruning and picking the fruit from lower trees.

PRICES

Budded on whole roots of imported French Angers quince stocks

	EACH	PER 10	PER 100
Large size, 3½ to 5 ft.	**.30**	**$2.50**	**$20.00**
Medium size, 3 to 4 ft.	**.25**	**2.00**	**15.00**
Small size, 2 to 3 ft.	**.20**	**1.50**	**10.00**



ANGOULEME—(Duchess 'd)

"A magnificent large dessert Pear sometimes weighing a pound and a quarter."—Downing.

Showing our "Bearing Age" Dwarf Angouleme (Duchess d') Pear. Note how they are bearing at 5 years old.

Complete list of the varieties we grow

[For descriptions consult Standard Pears]

SUMMER

Clapp Favorite	Koonce
Early Wilder	Tyson

AUTUMN

Angouleme	Howell
Bartlett	Louise
Clairgeau	Seckel
Flemish	Vermont

WINTER

Anjou	Kieffer
Drouard	Lawrence

Wholesale Prices at New York, Week Ending November 6, 1914

PEAR FRUIT

Anjou, bbl	3 00	@	4 50
Seckel	3 00	@	5 00
Bosc	3 00	@	6 00
Clairgeau	3 00	@	4 50
Sheldon	3 00	@	5 50

CHERRIES

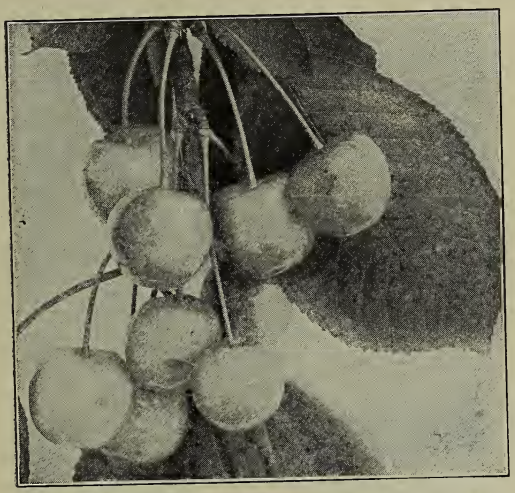
Cherry and Peach are the two fruits that do best on light soil, but will not succeed in wet situations. The Cherry is so ornamental, both in fruit and foliage, that it is well adapted for planting about the home and road side. There are many varieties to be recommended for garden planting, and a few sorts that are showing big returns in the orchard. Of sweet varieties, the Napoleon and Windsor are among the best for market purposes, and of sour sorts the Montmorency leads the list, with English Morello a good second, and Early Richmond well toward the front, although there are many other sour sorts, also, that are commercially valuable. Sweet Cherry should be planted 20 feet apart and sour kinds 18 feet.

Sweet Cherries

PRICES

Budded on whole roots of imported French seedlings

	EACH	PER 10	PER 100
Large size, 5 to 7 ft.	**.35**	**$3.00**	**$28.00**
Medium size, 4½ to 6 ft.	**.30**	**2.50**	**23.00**
Small size, 4 to 5 ft.	**.25**	**2.00**	**18.00**



NAPOLEON—Famous as the "Royal Ann" of the Pacific coast

Bing—The big new Oregon cherry, resembling Windsor but larger. Three and one-half inches in cricumference as fruited in Geneva, N. Y.

Black Eagle—Large, black, tender, juicy and high flavored. Tree moderate grower and productive. July.

Black Heart—Large, black, very firm and good. Vigorous grower and good bearer. July.

Centennial—Very large; amber, and shaded with red; sweet, rich and luscious. July.

Coe (Transparent)—Medium; pale amber, red and mottled next the sun; tender, sweet. Last of June.

Dikeman—Large; black; fine quality. One of the largest sweet cherries and hence commands high prices.

Downer (Late Red)—Large; light red; tender and juicy. One of the best late cherries.

Early Purple—Small; purple; tender, juicy, and sweet. June.

Knights Early Black—Large, black, juicy and rich. Last of June.

Lambert—A cherry obtained from the state of Washington, and said to be the largest cherry ever grown.

Mercer—Very large; dark red; fine flavor. Tree hardy and a profuse bearer. One of the best market varieties. End of June.

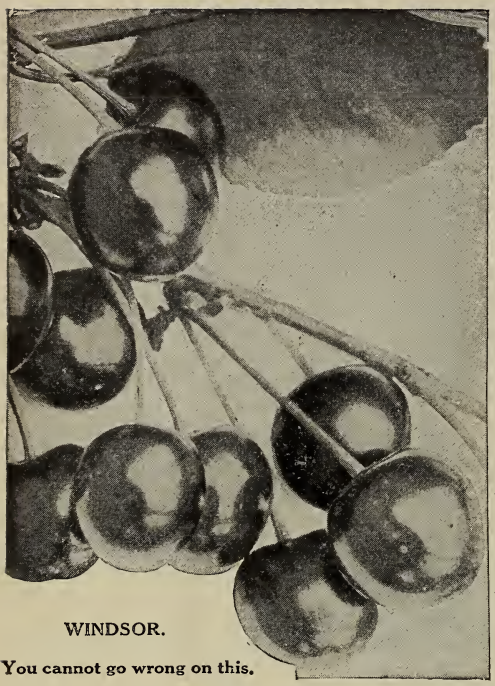
Napoleon—Very large; pale yellow with bright red cheek; firm, juicy, sweet. Valuable commercial sort. There seems to be an increasing demand for this old reliable sweet cherry. It was sent to the Pacific coast where it at once became popular under the name of Royal Ann. The fruit has been shipped back to eastern markets, and it is so popular that eastern growers are now planting it. Is in great demand in the fruit preserving kitchens. Early July.

Rockport—Large; light red and amber; firm sweet and excellent. Late June and early July.

Schmidt (Bigarreau)—Immensely large; deep black; tender, juicy, fine flavor. July.

Spanish (Yellow)—Large; yellcw and bright red; juicy, rich and high flavored. June.

Tartarian (Black)—Very large; purplish-black; mild and pleasant; vigorous grower and an immense bearer. Good commercial sort. Late June and early July.



WINDSOR.

You cannot go wrong on this.

Windsor—Large; liver colored; flesh remarkably firm and of fine quality. Tree hardy and very prolific. Exceedingly valuable as a late commercial variety. July.

Wood (Governor)—Very large; clear, light red; tender and delicious. Tree vigorous and great bearer. Valuable commercial sort. End of June.

Princeton, Mass.
Nov. 10th, 1914.

Geo. A. Sweet Nursery Co.,
Dansville, N. Y.

Gentlemen:-

The trees which you shipped to my address about two weeks ago arrived in first class condition.

My Grandfather, who has set out fruit trees for over sixty years, said that they were the finest trees he ever saw sent out from nurseries. Thank you for a "square deal" and for the complimentary tree.

I shall be glad to recommend your nursery stock to friends.

Very truly yours,
E. R. Mirick.

Sour Cherries

PRICES

Budded on whole roots of imported French seedlings

	EACH	PER 10	PER 100
Large size, 4½ to 6 ft.	**.35**	**$3.00**	**$25.00**
Medium size, 4 to 5 ft.	**.30**	**2.50**	**20.00**
Small size, 3 to 4 ft.	**.25**	**2.00**	**15.00**

Baldwin—Large; almost round, dark transparent wine color. Slightly acid, but one of the sweetest and best of the Morello type. Early, vigorous and hardy, and rapidly coming into favor. June.

Brusseler Braun—Large; dark red; very late. Is highly recommended for lengthening out the season. Good for market purposes. It is about the color of the English Morello, but not quite so acid. We have fruited it several seasons and think well of it.

Bay State—Very large; deep red; rather late and of extra good quality. Resembles somewhat the Reine Hortense, and ripens about with that cherry.

Dyehouse—Medium size; red; acid; productive. Ripens just before Early Richmond. One of the best for early market. June.

Late Duke—Large; deep red; heart-shaped; sub-acid, fine flavor. Last of July.

RICHMOND—An excellent early canner

May Duke—Large; dark red; juicy and rich. Tree vigorous and productive. June.

Montmorency (Large)—Large; bright red; the finest acid cherry. Tree strong, hardy, and bears enormous crops. The best for commercial purposes. One of the largest cherry growers in the state wrote us recently that the strain of Montmorencies we were growing was "all right." We have reason to believe that it is superior to many other strains sent out under the name of Montmorency. Last of June.

Montmorency Ordinaire—A beautiful large red, acid cherry of fine quality. Hardy and very prolific. Valuable market variety. Late June.

Morello (English)—Large; reddish black; tender, juicy, acid, rich. Very reliable bearer and good money maker. July.

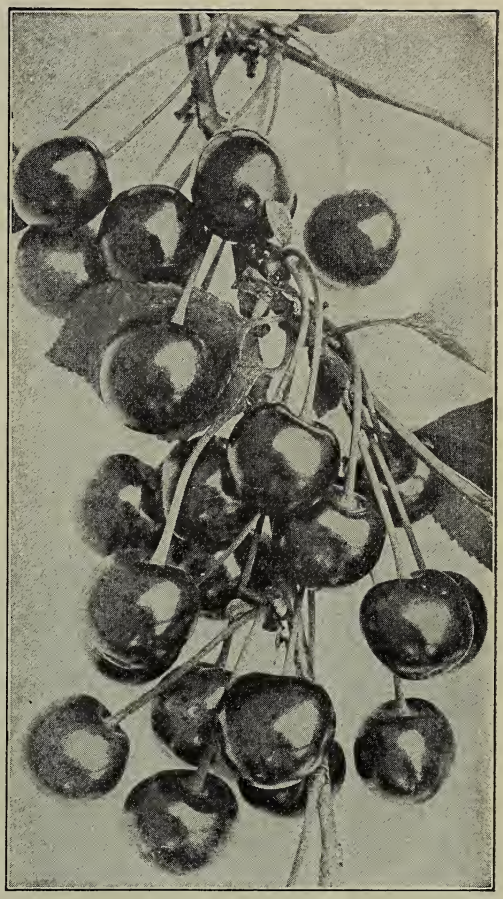
Olivet—Large; skin dark red; tender, rich, vinous, with mild sub-acid flavor. Productive. June.

Ostheime—Medium; dark red; sub-acid. Hardy and recommended for cold climates. July.

Philippe (Louis)—Large, dark red; tender, sprightly, mild acid. Good to best. Middle of July.

Richmond (Early)—Medium size; red; acid. Tree hardy, healthy and very productive. Most valuable and popular as a commercial sort. June.

Wragg—Large; liver color; juicy and rich. Hardy and immense bearer. July.



MORELLO—Its lateness lengthens the cherry season

MONTMORENCY (Large)—For which all canneries show a marked preference

PLUMS

The Plum likes strong land, but succeeds on dark soils and almost any soil that is made rich. For the best results it requires thorough and high cultivation. It needs spraying to insure against leaf diseases and the trees need to be jarred to protect them from the curculio. So many careless and indifferent growers will always neglect these precautions that the thorough culturist will practically have a monopoly of the market.

There are a large number of most excellent plums for garden culture, but which are not adapted to commercial orchards. The market requires early and late ripening kinds to command the highest prices, when there is not a glut of other fruit.

PRICES

Budded on whole roots of imported French Myrobolan seedlings

	EACH	PER 10	PER 100
Large size, 5 to 7 ft.	**.35**	**$3.00**	**$25.00**
Medium size, 4½ to 6 ft.	**.30**	**2.50**	**20.00**
Small size, 4 to 5 ft.	**.25**	**2.00**	**15.00**

PIERCE PRUNE ORCHARD—1598 of our famous York State strain planted on 13½ acres

What we have done for others we can do for you

(We are just sending Mr. Pierce 700 more first class two year trees. Has he faith in the stability of our Prunes?)

European and Domestic Plums

Arch Duke—Large; dark purplish; flesh firm. Good late market variety. Early Oct.

Arctic (Moore's)—Medium size; purplish black; good quality; heavy and annual bearer. Hardy. September.

Bavay (Reine Claude de)—Medium; pale yellow, marked with red; juicy, excellent and of fine quality. Not liable to rot. Good bearer and valuable for commercial purposes. Middle of September.

Bradshaw—Very large; dark violet red; flesh yellow, juicy, good. Valuable market sort. August.

Diamond—Very large; dark purple. Vigorous, hardy and productive. Valuable for shipping. Sept.

Empire—Large, dark purple; fine quality. Tree hardy, vigorous and productive. Fruit keeps well and is good for shipping. Early September.

LOMBARD COES GOLDEN BRADSHAW DAMSON

Grand Duke—Large; violet red; fine quality. Entirely free from rot. A valuable commercial sort. Late September.

Hand (General)—Very large; yellow; juicy and sweet; vigorous and productive. Fine quality for eating and the richest plum canned. Early September.

Imperial Gage—Medium to large; golden green; flesh juicy, rich, delicious. Middle of August.

Jefferson—Large; yellow, with crimson cheek. Unusually sweet and delicious. Quality of the best and deserves a place in every garden. September.

Lombard—Medium to large, roundish, oval; dark red; flesh yellow, juicy and pleasant flavor. Hardy, popular, nearly always producing a crop. A valuable commercial sort. Late August.

Fellemburg—Medium size; purple; flesh juicy, and delicious. Very fine and an excellent commercial sort. September.

MONARCH—"Ranks high among purple Plums as a dessert fruit."—The Plums of New York.

French Damson—Medium size; dark copper color. Very hardy and an annual bearer. October.

German Prune—See York State Prune.

Geuii—Very large; deep bluish purple; flesh yellowish green, sweet and pleasant. September.

Giant (Prune)—Large; dark purple; flesh yellow and sweet. Sept.

Golden Drop (Coe's)—Large; light yellow; flesh firm, rich and sweet. Last of Sept.

McLaughlin—Large, yellow, firm, juicy, luscious, productive. Aug.

Monarch—Very large; brilliant bluish purple; flesh pale golden green, juicy, pleasant. Abundant bearer and begins fruiting very young. Free from rot. Excellent for market. Last of September.

Naples (Beauty of)—Medium; greenish yellow; flesh firm, juicy, high flavored. Sept.

Pond (Seedling)—Very large and showy, light red; flesh rather coarse. September.

Quackenboss—Large blue; good quality and a regular bearer. Good for commercial planting. September.

Shipper (Pride)—Large and handsome; dark purple; quality fine, juicy and sweet; excellent for canning and a splendid market sort. Middle of September.

Shropshire (Damson)—Large for this type; amber color; juicy and sprightly. Most desirable of the Damson class. Productive and not liable to rot. Valuable commercial sort. September.

Washington—Large; yellow with crimson blush; flesh sweet and luscious. Last of August.

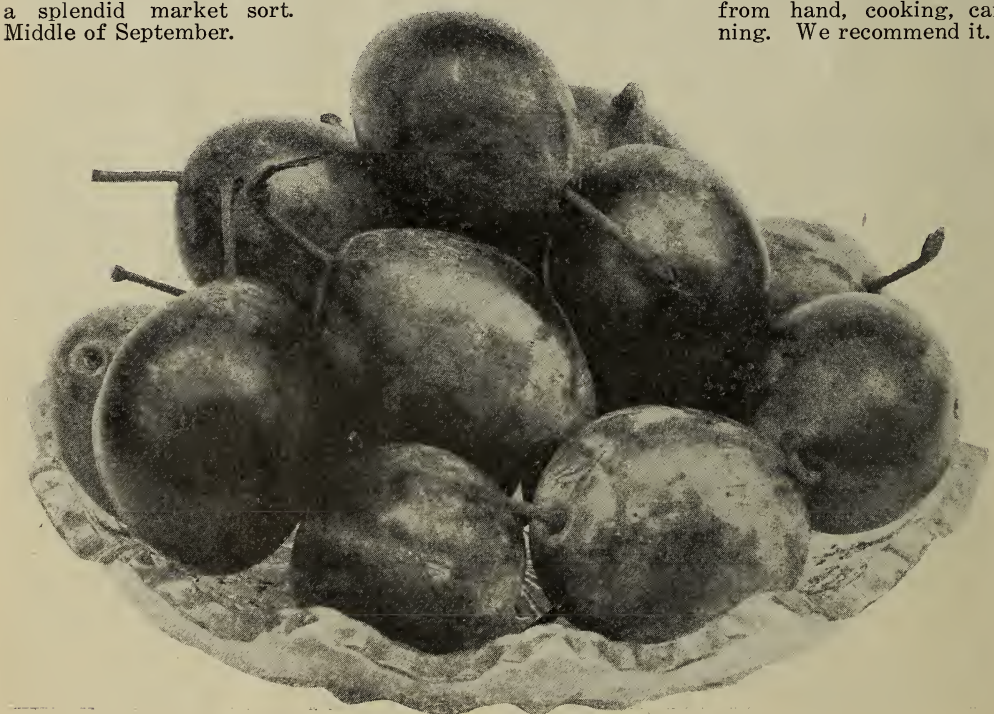
Weaver—Large; purple with blue bloom; good quality; constant and regular bearer. September.

Yellow Egg—Large and beautiful egg-shaped; yellow. Flesh a little coarse but excellent for cooking. Late August.

Yellow Gage (Prince's)—Rather large; yellow; juicy and rich. Vigorous and productive. Middle of August.

York State Prune—A strain of the German Prune, which we introduced several years ago and which has been disseminated under the name of "York State" and has proven to be of great commercial value.

This was a seedling grown here by an old German, from Prune trees which he brought from Germany and planted in his garden. Tree vigorous, bears early, good cropper. Fruit is large, purplish blue, rich, juicy, fine. The best variety for market or garden. Good for all purposes — eating from hand, cooking, canning. We recommend it.



YORK STATE PRUNE

BURBANK. Always a crop

Japan Varieties

Abundance—Fruit large and beautiful; amber turning to bright cherry red; flesh yellow, tender, juicy, rich. Vigorous and productive. August.

Burbank—Very large; clear cherry red; flesh deep yellow, sweet, with a very agreeable flavor. Bears young and abundantly. Good keeping and shipping qualities. Excellent commercial sort. August, later than Abundance.

Climax—Very large; deep rich red; fine flavor. One of the earliest to ripen.

October (Purple)—Large; round, reddish purple; good quality. A strong growing tree, bearing immense crops. Valuable market sort. First of October.

Ogon—Above medium; round, clear lemon yellow; freestone, excellent for canning. Early Aug.

Red June—Medium to large; deep vermilion red, very showy; flesh light lemon yellow, firm, delightful. The best early market sort. Last of July.

Satsuma—Large; reddish purple; quality fine, delicious for canning. September.

Shiro—Medium size; yellow; and very sweet. The best quality of any of the Japan Plums. We have fruited it in nursery row and can recommend it highly for garden planting. September.

Sultan—Large; deep wine red. Its size and handsome appearance render it a valuable market sort. Early August.

Wickson—Very large; deep red with white bloom; flesh firm, juicy. Remarkably long keeping qualities and an excellent commercial sort. September.

Geneva, Ill., Nov. 1, 1914

Geo. A. Sweet Co.,
Gentlemen:-The trees arrived yesterday, and, as usual with all orders filled by you, were in good condition and fine specimems.
I thank you for the attention, remaining, Very truly,
Edward F. Gorton.

OCTOBER—"Fairly suitable for dessert, very good for culinary purposes"—The Plums of New York.

PEACHES

Peaches come into bearing so soon and there is such an unlimited demand for the fruit that the enormous plantings of commercial peach orchards still continue. Millions of trees have been planted in recent years, and the supply of nursery grown stock is not sufficient to keep up with the demand. With the hardier varieties now propagated it is possible to grow peaches successfully in almost any section. Clean culture, annual pruning, and frequent examination for borers are the requisites for success. Careful thinning gets large and perfect specimens, and there seems to be a profitable place for all home grown fruit. We have the utmost confidence in the growing of good Peaches for home market, as there is rarely a year when the supply equals the demand. Grow good big fruit and grade it well, and you will be more than satisfied with the results.

Do best on light soil—preferably sandy, and must be dry. Plant 16 to 18 feet apart each way.

PRICES

Budded on whole roots of Tennesee natural peach seedlings

	EACH	PER 10	PER 100
Extra size, ¾ & up, 5 to 7 ft.	**.25**	**$2.00**	**$**
Large size, 4 to 5 ft.	**.20**	**1.50**	**12.00**
Medium size, 3 to 4 ft.	**.16**	**1.25**	**10.00**
Small size, 2 to 3 ft.	**.12**	**1.00**	**7.50**

ELBERTA—Should be liberally planted in orchards. Not of high quality but a great market fruit, on account of size, beauty, bearing and shipping dependability.

Descriptions—Arranged in Order of Ripening

Triumph—Medium size; yellow; good quality, and when properly thinned makes a splendid early sort. Last of July.

Greensboro—Large; beautifully colored, bright red over yellow. Flesh white, of good quality. July. Good commercial sort.

Belle (of Georgia)—Very large white with red cheek; flesh is white, firm and of fine flavor. Very productive. A freestone, ripening in early July.

St. John (Yellow)—Size of Crawford; yellow and red; flesh yellow and of fine quality; freestone; prolific bearer and a good shipper.

Carman—Large, resembling Elberta in shape. Color creamy white or pale yellow, with deep blush. Skin tough, flesh tender, fine flavor. Hardy, good shipper and good bearer.

Hiley—Large, white with high color on sunny side; long keeper and good shipper. Freestone. Hardy in fruit bud.

Early Rivers—Large; pale red over white ground. Good flavor. Family use only.

Lewis (Seedling)—One of the largest white freestones. Hardy and immense producer. Early August. Good commercial sort.

Hyne's (Surprise)—Valuable early variety; skin white. Tree hardy and productive.

NIAGARA—Similar to Crawford

Mountain Rose—Medium size; red and white; very showy. Good quality. Good commercial sort.

Champion—Large; white and red; rich and juicy. Hardy and productive. August. Good commercial sort. This is one of the most dependable and desirable white peaches grown.

Barnard—Medium size; yellow and red; beautiful, delicious quality. Good commercial sort.

York—Medium; greenish white, dull red on sunny side. Very tender. Middle of August.

Foster—Large; yellow and red; fine quality.

Oldmixon Free—Large; red and white; best quality. An old standard. Reliable commercial sort.

Early Crawford—Large; yellow and red; good quality. An old standard. Reliable commercial sort. The Crawfords are in such demand that nearly all large yellow peaches are sold under the name of Crawfords.

Niagara—Large; yellow and red; fine quality. Said to be principal commercial sort now grown in the famous Niagara County peach belt.

Reeves Favorite—Large; yellow and red; rich flavor.

Stump—Large; red and white; excellent quality; reliable. Good commercial sort.

Markham—Large; yellow; extra hardy peach from Northern Michigan. It fruits well in Western New York and is a promising sort in our orchard.

Fitzgerald—Large; yellow and red; one of the most dependable kinds. It comes to us from Canada. Is hardy, good, and has proven very satisfactory in our orchard.

Golden Drop—Medium, golden yellow. Comes early into bearing. Profitable for market. September.

Wager—Medium; red and yellow; juicy and fine flavor. Last of August.

Elberta—Large; yellow and red; handsome; fair quality. Most popular market peach. Hardy and dependable. This variety when properly thinned, obtains enormous size and brings top market prices.

Kalamazoo—Large; yellow; good and productive. First of September. Good commercial sort.

Crosby—Medium size; bright yellow, striped with carmine. Flesh light yellow of good quality. Tree one of the hardiest in our list. Middle of September.

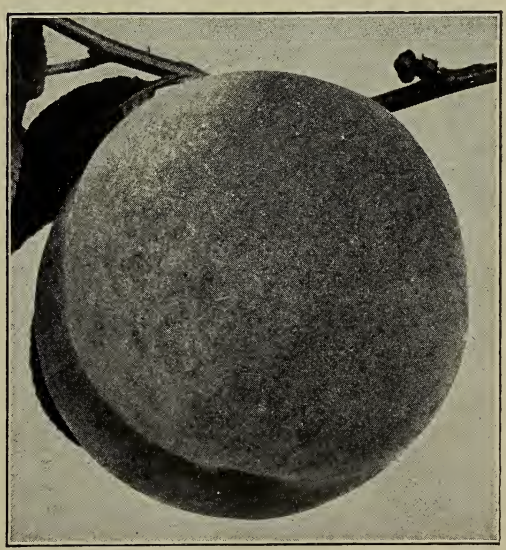
Willard—Large; yellow, hardy and productive.

Globe—Exceedingly large; rich, golden yellow, with a red blush; flesh yellow. Sept.

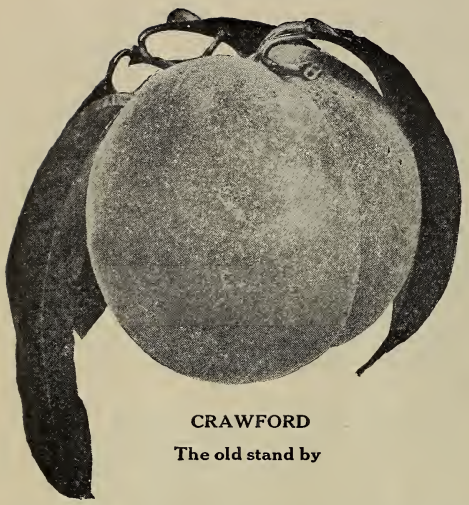
Fox (Seedling)—Large; white, with red cheek; fine quality and flavor. Good for home use, market and canning. Regular bearer. Free.

Late Crawford—Very large; productive and good; yellow with dull red cheek. Flesh yellow. A fine variety for canning. Last of September.

Chair's (Choice)—Large; yellow; one of the finest late sorts. Hardy fruit bud. Good commercial sort.



FITZGERALD—A delicious yellow fruit



CRAWFORD

The old stand by

Chili (Hill's)—Medium; dull yellow. Tree hardy and a good bearer. Last of September. Good commercial sort. We consider this one of the most valuable peaches grown. Not so desirable as some kinds to eat from the hand, but a splendid flavored peach for canning, and such a sure cropper that in this section, at least, one can have peaches every year.

Beer's Smock—A large, yellow flesh peach, an improvement on Smock's Free which it resembles. Ripens a few days later and is a better annual bearer. One of the most desirable and profitable market sorts. Last of September.

Steven's (Rareripe)—Large; yellowish-white, with deep red cheek; flesh white and juicy. Last of September.

Lemon Cling—Large; clear yellow; fine flavor.

Wonderful—Large; yellow. Similar to Smock.

QUINCES

The Quince requires a deep rich soil and high cultivation to obtain best results. It should be sprayed with Bordeaux mixture. Planted 10 to 12 feet apart each way, an acre would accommodate 300 to 400 trees, and the high price for the fruit which usually prevails, makes the crop from a single acre very profitable.

PRICES

Budded on whole roots of imported French quince stocks

	EACH	PER 10
Large size, 4 to 5 ft.	**.35**	**$3.00**
Medium size, 3 to 4 ft.	**.30**	**2.50**
Small size, 2 to 3 ft.	**.25**	**2.00**

Orange—Large; bright yellow; good quality. The best of all.

Meech—Large, pear-shaped; yellow; good quality.

Reas Mammoth—Large. Much like Orange. Very desirable.

Champion—Large, pear-shaped; yellow; very late.

Bourgeat—A newer variety. Tree strong and not apt to blight in the nursery row. Large golden fruit, ripening after Orange.

South Hero, Vermont
Feb. 13, 1914.

Geo. A. Sweet Nursery Co.,
Dansville, N. Y.

Gentlemen:-

After trying two other nurseries and being disappointed, I ordered ninety trees of you last year and found them very satisfactory. Enclosed please find my order for this year and check covering same.

Very truly yours,
Ray R. Allen.

ORANGE QUINCE

APRICOTS

A delicious fruit of the plum species, valuable for its earliness. It is liable to be attacked by curculio, and requires the same treatment as the plum. Same soil as for plums. Plant 16 to 18 feet apart each way. Ripen in July and August.

PRICES

Budded Trees on Whole Roots

	EACH	PER 10
Large size, 4 to 5 feet	**.30**	**$2.50**
Medium size, 3 to 4 feet	**.25**	**2.00**

ENGLISH VARIETIES

Harris—A hardy English sort, that is doing well in this state. Medium size; oblong orange; good quality; very early. The best variety for Eastern culture.

Moorpark—One of the largest. Yellow with red cheek, firm, juicy and very productive. An old and dependable variety. Aug.

RUSSIAN VARIETIES

Are recommended because of extreme hardiness, earliness and productiveness.

Alexander—Fruit yellow, flecked with red. Prolific. July.

Alexis—Yellow with red cheek, slightly acid but good. July.

Budd—Fruit white with red cheek. An immense bearer. Best late variety. Aug.

Gibb—Medium, yellow, sub-acid. The best early variety. Last of June.

NECTARINES

The Nectarine requires same culture and management as the peach, from which it differs only in having a smooth skin like the plum. It is peculiarly liable to the attacks of the curculio. The same remedy must be applied as recommended for the plum.

PRICES

Budded on Whole Roots of Tennessee Natural Peach Seedlings

	EACH	PER 10
Large size, 4 to 5 feet, 1 year	**.35**	**$3.00**

Early Violet—Medium size; yellowish green, with a purple cheek; flesh pale green, melting, rich and highly flavored. Freestone. Last of August.

MULBERRIES

The Mulberry is a rapid growing fruit and ornamental tree. It is especially valuable in poultry yards, as the fruit drops when ripe throughout a long season.

PRICES

	EACH	PER 10
Downing and New American, 4 to 5 feet	**.50**	**$4.00**
Russian, 6 to 8 feet	**.25**	**2.00**
Russian, 4 to 6 feet	**.20**	**1.60**

New American—Large; black; hardy; July until Autumn.

Downing—Large; blue black; vinous flavor.

Russian—Small; black; sweet. Useful in silk culture.

STRONG 2 YEAR NO. 1 PLANTS
Thousand Rates on Application

GRAPES

No grounds are so small but that the owner can grow at least a few Grapes. They thrive admirably everywhere. The soil should be made rich and mellow and the vines planted in rows 8 feet apart and 6 to 10 feet apart in the rows. The fruit should be thinned in order to insure the best results. Paper bags slipped over the bunches as soon as they have formed make good protection against birds and insects.

By a careful selection of varieties it is possible to have Grapes from August to November.

RED OR AMBER

Agawam (Rogers No. 15)—Good red variety; flesh tender and juicy, vine good grower and bearer. Ripens with Concord. **15c each, $1.00 per 10, $6.00 per 100.**

Brighton—One of the best reds. Flesh rich, sweet, and quality about equal to Delaware, and ripening with that variety; vine productive and vigorous, but in some localities subject to mildew. **15c each, $1.00 per ten, $6.00 per 100.**

Catawba—Bunches large and loose; of a coppery red color; requires favored soils and localities and a long season to mature perfectly in Western New York. It is one of the finest of the wine-making varieties. **15c each, $1.00 per ten, $5.00 per 100.**

Delaware—One of the finest grapes. Vine is rather a slender grower but perfectly hardy in this climate. Bunches small and compact, quality of the best; should be in every garden. Ripens early. **15c each, $1.00 per ten, $6.00 per 100.**

Salem (Rogers No. 53)—Bunch large, compact; color a coppery red; flesh tender and juicy. Ripens with Concord. **15c each, $1.00 per ten, $7.00 per 100.**

Woodruff (Red)—Handsome light red grape of good quality. Ripens with Delaware, keeps long and a good shipper. Very hardy and healthy, and a good cropper. One of the best red market grapes. **20c each, $1.50 per ten, $12.00 per 100.**

Wyoming (Red)—Extra early red sort, resembling Delaware in appearance, but double its size and ten days earlier. Bunch small, compact and handsome; berry medium, bright red. **15c each, $1.00 per ten, $8.00 per 100.**

CAMPBELL EARLY

WHITE

Diamond—Bunch large, compact, berry medium size; color greenish white with yellow tinge when fully ripe. Quality very good. Vine vigorous and productive. **15c each, $1.00 per ten, $6.00 per 100.**

Empire State—Medium size berry; large bunches; juicy, sweet and sprightly. Holds color and flavor well. **20c each, $1.50 per ten, $12.00 per 100.**

Green Mountain—The earliest of the white grapes. Vine strong, vigorous and healthy; very hardy and productive. Bunch long, compact-shouldered. Color green or greenish-white; skin thin, pulp exceedingly tender and sweet. Very early, being three weeks earlier than Concord. **30c each, $2.50 per ten, $20.00 per 100.**

Green Early—It is a white grape, in size nearly as large as Niagara, of fine quality, and ripens before Moore's Early. It is of the Concord type and is being planted quite extensively in the Chautauqua grape belt. We recommend its trial. **20c each, $1.50 per ten.**

Niagara—Bunch medium to large, shouldered; berry large; skin thin but tough; color pale yellow when fully ripe; with thin white bloom. It is tender, sweet and good. Ripens with Concord. Probably most valuable white grape cultivated. When fully ripe and properly grown it is a magnificent fruit, and sells at top prices. **15c each, $1.00 per ten, $6.00 per 100.**

Pocklington—Berries large, golden yellow; sweet and tender with considerable pulp. Thoroughly hardy and healthy. Ripens after Concord. **15c each, $1.00 per ten, $6.00 per 100.**

BLACK

Concord—A large handsome grape, ripening a week or two earlier than Isabella; very hardy and productive. Succeeds over a great extent of country, and is more universally grown, and liked by more people than any other grape that is propagated. It is such a dependable bearer and so resistant to disease that every garden in America should contain this variety. **10c each, 70c per ten, $4.00 per 100.**

Campbell Early—A fine new grape, ripening very early, and fruit keeping a long time in perfection. Clusters large and handsome. Berries large, nearly black, with light purple bloom. Vine vigorous and healthy. Pulp parts readily from the seeds. The flavor is rich and delightful. It should be extensively planted. **20c each, $1.50 per ten, $12.00 per 100.**

Eaton—Bunch large, compact. Berries very large, nearly black with blue bloom. Skin thin but tough. Quality good. Season medium. One of the most showy grapes grown. **20c each, $1.50 per ten, $13.00 per 100.**

Hartford—Hardy profuse bearer, of fair quality. A favorite because of its hardiness and early bearing. Very early. **15c each, $1.00 per ten, $6.00 per 100.**

Ives—Clusters and berries of medium size. Dark purple, sweet and good. Should hang on the vines some time after coloring before they are at their best. **15c each, $1.00 per ten, $6.00 per 100.**

Moore's Early—Bunch medium, berry large, black, with a blue bloom. Quality medium; vine hardy and prolific; ripens with Hartford. Succeeds well both North and South. **15c each, $1.00 per ten, $6.00 per 1.00**

Wilder (Rogers No. 4)—Bunch very large; berry large, black. Quality good; juicy and sweet. Ripens with Concord. **15c each, $1.00 per ten, $8.00 per 100.**

Worden—Said to be a seedling of the Concord. Bunch large, compact, handsome; berries larger than those of the Concord, and ripens a few days earlier than that variety. **15c each, $1.00 per ten, $5.00 per 100.**

BRIGHTON NIAGARA WORDEN

CURRANTS

Currants are perfectly hardy and may be planted either fall or spring. They succeed on cool, well tilled and well fertilized soil. In warm climates a northern exposure is best.

Plant about four feet apart each way and give thorough cultivation. Ashes sprinkled about the roots will help to keep out the borers. White hellebore sprinkled on the leaves when damp will destroy the currant worm.

PERFECTION

PRICE (Except Perfection)

Each - $ .10
Per 10 - .75
Per 100 - 5.00

Thousand Rates on Application.

Strong two-year, No. 1 Plants

Black Naples—A large black currant of fine quality and very productive. Plant a strong grower. Often used in making currant wine, and is valuable for jellies.

Cherry—Very large; deep red; rather acid. Good and productive. Fine for table or jelly. A dependable variety.

Fay's Prolific—Very large; red. One of the best. Stems are long and easy to pick. Most extensively grown of any variety at the present time. Immense bunches.

Lee's Prolific—Large; black; superior quality. Enormously productive.

Perfection—Large; red; fine. Comparatively new. It is one of the most productive currants known, and of superior quality. The flavor is rich, mild sub-acid, with plenty of pulp and few seeds. **20c each, $1.50 per ten, $12.00 per 100.**

Victoria—Medium; brilliant red; highest quality. The best late currant.

White Grape—Large; yellowish white; mild acid. Best white sort. Excellent for dessert, because of its mildly acid flavor.

Wilder—Red; large; fine flavor, and has few equals as to productiveness and length of season.

WHITE GRAPE

RASPBERRIES

Coming immediately after strawberries, raspberries are equally desirable for planting in the garden for home use, and in the field for market. Beds seldom require renewing. Their season of ripening is long. Plant in good soil, and manure from time to time freely. The hills should be not less than 4 feet apart each way, with two or three plants in a hill. Cut out the old and weak shoots each year, preserving not over six for fruiting. Mulching both in summer and winter is a decided benefit.

STRONG PLANTS

PRICE
(Except Otherwise Mentioned)
$ .50 per 10
1.00 per 25
2.00 per 100
Thousand Rates on Application

COLUMBIAN. Purple

RED SORTS

Columbian—Very large; dark red, bordering on purple; immensely productive. Not of highest quality but always gives a crop when other sorts fail. It makes the finest jelly of any raspberry grown. Is a great money maker.

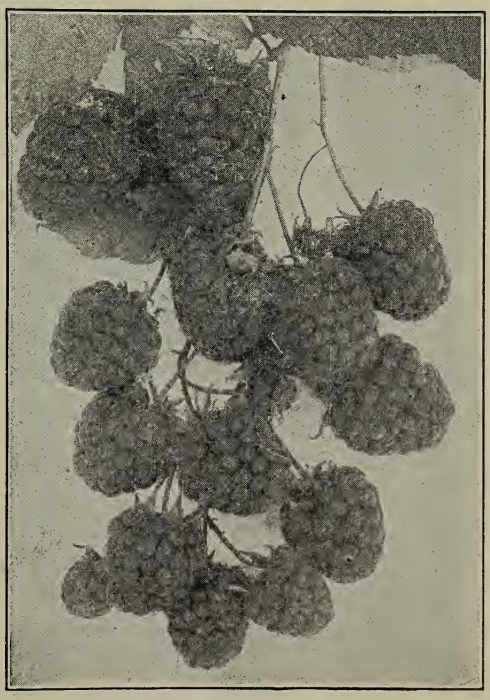
Cuthbert—Medium to large, crimson; hardy and prolific. The most reliable sort. Fine for market or garden. Succeeds well over a large range of territory both north and south. Sufficiently firm so that the fruit ships well, but of such good quality as to make it one of the best for home use.

Herbert—Bright red, large to very large, somewhat oblong, moderately firm, juicy, fine in flavor and quality. Very vigorous, hardy and productive. **75c per ten, $1.50 per 25, $5.00 per 100.**

King—Earliest red raspberry. Fruit round, medium size, light crimson color. Moderately firm; excellent quality.

Marlboro—A hardy market sort that is well suited for planting in the north. Light crimson; good quality.

Ruby Red—Large, bright red; firm, excellent quality. An unusually good shipper, and covers a long season.



CUTHBERT. Red

St. Regis—Bright crimson, large, sweet. Commences to ripen with the earliest and continues until fall. **75c per ten, $1.50 per 25, $3.50 per hundred.**

YELLOW SORTS

Golden Queen—Large; golden yellow; highest quality. Hardy and productive. **75c per ten, $1.50 per 25, $5.00 per 100.**

BLACK CAPS

50c per ten, $1.00 per 25, $2.00 per 100.

Black Diamond—Large, handsome berry; unusually productive. A good keeper and much in demand at the canning factories. One of the most profitable grown.

Kansas—Large; early. One of the best. Very hardy and prolific.

Gregg—Very large. For many years the leading standard market sort.

Cumberland—Largest size; earlier than Gregg; hardy and productive. One of the most valuable black caps grown.

Ohio—Not quite as large as Cumberland, but is of good quality and extremely hardy.

Plum Farmer—Large; firm; good shipper. Yields immense crops.

CUMBERLAND

BLOWERS

BLACKBERRIES

This excellent fruit should be planted for garden use in rows 5 feet apart with plants 4 feet apart; for market, in rows 6 feet apart, with plants 3 feet apart. May be planted either in fall or spring.

PRICES

PER 10	PER 25	PER 100
.50	$1.00	$2.50

Thousand Rates on Application

Agawam—Medium size; jet black; sweet and good. Early. Plant hardy.

Ancient Briton—Medium size, without core, hardy and prolific. Good.

Blowers—Originated in Chautauqua County, N. Y. Claimed to be hardy, productive and best quality. Is said to have produced 2720 quarts on one-third of an acre. Large, jet black, good shipper.

Early Harvest—Very early and prolific Hardy and reliable.

Eldorado—Medium size; good quality, hardy and new. Very productive. This variety is increasing in popularity and in many sections is proving to be the best blackberry yet introduced.

Erie—Large; high quality, very vigorous and early.

Kittatinny—Large; good quality, fruitful. An old reliable, well tried sort.

Mersereau—Extra large; hardy and prolific. Is increasing in popularity.

Rathbun—New, extra large size, fine quality. It is well recommended.

Snyder—Medium size; hardy and productive. One of the best for home and market.

Taylor—Good variety to succeed Snyder, especially in cold climates. Large, vigorous, fruitful, late.

Wilson Junior—Large, sweet and good. Ripens early. Plant hardy.

Ward—Large, long, best quality. Strong, sturdy canes. Hardy and very productive.

DEWBERRIES

Price 5c each, 30c per ten, $2.00 per 100.

Lucretia—A trailing variety of the Blackberry, ripening between the Raspberry and Blackberry. Fruit large and handsome.

DOWNING GOOSEBERRY

GOOSEBERRIES

All Gooseberries like a cool, moist loam, and either partial shade or good mulch during summer. They should receive a yearly top dressing. Plant about 4 feet apart.

The fruit is much more commonly used in England than America, but there is an increasing demand for it in this country, and it can now be grown as a market crop very profitably. The American varieties are more hardy than the English sorts and less subject to mildew. Gooseberries should be pruned closely each spring. They will also need a sprinkling of white hellebore to destroy the worms.

Strong two-year No. 1 plants.
Thousand Rates on Application.

Chautauqua—Large; light yellow; excellent quality, very vigorous and fruitful. **30c each, $2.50 per ten, $20.00 per 100.**

Downing—Large; whitish green; good and prolific. One of the best for family or market. It seldom mildews, and is a very dependable variety. **15c each, $1.25 per ten, $10.00 per 100.**

Houghton—Medium size; pale red; tender and good. Enormously productive and a reliable sort. **15c each, $1.25 per ten, $10.00 per 100.**

Industry—Large; dark red; rich and agreeable. The best English sort. Less subject to mildew than most of the other English varieties. **20c each, $1.75 per ten, $14.00 per 100.**

Red Jacket—Large; red; free from mildew. A great cropper. One of the best. It is the one large red gooseberry that can be planted with entire confidence. **15c each, $1.25 per ten, $10.00 per 100.**

Smith's Improved—Large; light green, sweet and excellent. Plant healthy and hardy. Good for dessert or cooking. Fruitful and valuable. **15c each, $1.25 per ten, $10.00 per 100.**

SENATOR DUNLAP CORSICAN MARSHALL BRANDYWINE WILLIAM BELT

STRAWBERRIES

Respond quickly to good cultivation and fertilizing. For field culture plant in rows 3½ feet apart, 12 to 18 inches apart in the rows. The varieties marked (**Per**) have perfect flowers and may be planted alone.

Plant in early spring. Give them a mulch of leaves or straw after the ground freezes in winter.

Remove this before growth starts in the spring. If left between the rows it will keep the fruit clean and the soil moist.

Large orders must be sent by Express. Small orders carry safely by mail. Add 20 cents per 100 plants when wanted by mail. They do no carry well by freight.

Selected Plants, 25c per 10, $1.00 per 100, $6.00 per 1000.

Aroma (**Per**)—Large, conical; light red; excellent quality; prolific bearer; late season.

Brandywine (**Per**)—Season late; very productive. Fruit large and of fine quality.

Bederwood (**Per**)—Large; light red; good quality. Early.

Bubach No. 5 (Imp.)—Large and handsome, moderately firm, fair quality. Profitable for near market. Mid-season.

Clyde (**Per**)—Large; firm; of regular conical shape; light scarlet. Mid-season.

Corsican (**Per**)—Large size; crimson berry, of mild acid flavor. Plants are strong. Immense cropper.

Crescent (Imp.)—Medium size, rather acid; very prolific, even under neglect. Great cropper. Season early.

Gandy (**Per**)—Fruit large; very late and a good bearer.

Glen Mary (**Per**)—Large to very large; sweet and rich. Plants vigorous and berries hold size well to end of season.

Haverland (Imp.)—Medium to large; mildly sub-acid. Yields enormous crops of superb berries. One of the most valuable of the early market sorts.

Jessie (**Per**)—Very large; good quality. Does well on heavy clay soil.

Marshall (**Per**)—Very large; roundish; dark crimson; quality very good. Plant vigorous and productive. Season medium to late. The best for all purposes.

Michael's Early (**Per**)—Very early; medium to large, roundish; bright crimson; firm and of fair quality. Plant a strong grower and good bearer.

Nich Ohmer. (**Per.**)—Very large; dark red; uniformly roundish conical, of excellent quality; healthy, vigorous and productive.

Norwood (**Per**)—A new variety, very large, regular shaped berry; bright red all the way through; firm, good shipper; splendid quality. Season late.

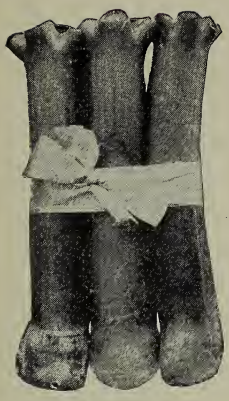
Sample (Imp)—A strong productive variety. Deep scarlet, firm and a money maker. Is being largely planted.

Senator Dunlap (**Per**)—Large, regular, firm and excellent. Deep red. One of the best early sorts. Continues long in bearing and very valuable for market.

Uncle Jim (**Per**)—A comparatively new variety. Large and regular; a prolific sort which comes recommended as a profitable kind. Season medium late.

Warfield (Imp.)—Medium size, regular shape; dark red; good for home or market; productive and a good shipping fruit. Early.

Wm. Belt (**Per**)—Very large, conical; light red; good flavor. Healthy and fruitful. Season medium to late.



RHUBARB

RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT

This deserves to be ranked among the best early products of the garden. Continues long in use, and is valuable for canning. Make ground rich and deep; plant four feet apart. **10c each, 80c per 10, $5.00 per 100.**

Myatts Linnaeus—An early, tender plant, not in the least tough or stringy; of mild, sub-acid flavor. It is the finest large red market variety.

ASPARAGUS

Earliest and finest of spring vegetables. Prepare ground by deep culture, mixing well with rotted manure. Give thorough cultivation and keep clean. Do not cut for use until the plants have grown two seasons.

For home use set in rows 18 to 20 inches apart, with plants 10 to 12 inches apart in the rows.

Price of 2 yr. No. 1 roots, 25c per 10, $1.00 per 100, $6.00 per 1000.

Palmetto—Of Southern origin. Is a good yielder. Earlier than Conover's.

Barr's Mammoth—Medium early; tender, crisp; light green.

Conover's Colossal—This variety is much superior in size and quality to any other.

ASPARAGUS

SILVER LEAF MAPLE
(described on page 35)

AMERICAN ARBOR VITAE
(described on page 38)

ORNAMENTALS

Many gardens and lawns show intelligent planning and care, and the public parks are becoming object lessons for the culture of a better taste in landscape gardening. While this is commendable and encouraging, yet we feel that progress is comparatively slow, and that we would like to do all we can to hasten the day when every American home will be surrounded by beautiful grounds, each having an individuality of its own, but all contributing to the general beauty and adornment of our home life. No place is too small for a bit of lawn, and a well kept green sward is always wonderfully attractive. If around these grass plats, there are borders of shrubs interspersed with a few well selected specimens of ornamental trees, then we will have created an effective setting for our homes that will be a source of perpetual comfort and joy.

Should there be any unsightly buildings to be screened, or odd corners to be adorned, very beautiful effects can be produced by grouping of evergreens and high foliaged trees. There is unlimited opportunity for gratifying individual tastes in this direction, and when successful, the planter's pride in his home will be vastly increased. He will feel that it is part of himself, that he has created it, and that it is one of the joys of his life. Aside from the pleasure of having fine trees, shrubs, vines and flowers, few realize how much these add to the commercial value of a place. A purchaser having to decide between a house with bare grounds, and one surrounded by fine ornamentals, invariably chooses the latter at a marked advance in price, because he sees he will at once enjoy what it would otherwise take some years to secure. Sagacious men are led by a knowledge of these facts to plant trees and shrubs about vacant lots they are intending to put upon the market. Lots thus planted readily secure purchasers at good prices, when bare grounds go begging for buyers.

PURPLE BEACH

AMERICAN ELM—Fine for street planting

Upright Deciduous Trees

Beech, Purple leaved—Beautiful purple leaved foliage tree. Deep purple in spring changing to crimson and again to dull green in fall. One of the most effective lawn trees we have. **4 to 5 ft., 75c each.**

Catalpa, Speciosa—A hardy variety that comes from the west. Leaves large, heart-shaped, blooms are large and showy; it is an effective tropical looking lawn tree.

8 to 10 ft., 50c each, $4.00 per ten.
6 to 8 ft., 40c each, 3.00 per ten.

Smaller sizes for large plantings at cheaper rates.

HORSE CHESTNUT

Elm, American White—A noble shade tree for either street or lawn planting.

10-12 ft., $1.00 each, $8.00 per 10, $60 per 100.
8-10 ft., 75c each, $6.00 per 10, $50 per 100.
6-8 ft., 60c each, $5.00 per 10, $40 per 100.

Horse Chestnut—A large, handsome tree, perfectly hardy and free from diseases. It is covered with an abundance of white flowers in May, and is wonderfully attractive.

6 to 8 ft., 50c each, $4.50 per ten.
8 to 10 ft., $1.00 each, $7.50 per ten.

Maple, Ash Leaved Maple or Box Elder—A very rapid grower, hardy, and much esteemed in the west. It will grow where many other varieties fail.

8-10 ft., 50c each, $4 per ten.
6-8 ft., 40c each, $3 per ten.

Maple, Wier's Cut Leaved—Is a variety of the silver leaved with cut or dissected foliage. It is a very attractive drooping lawn tree.

6 to 8 ft., 60c each, $5.00 per ten.

Maple, Norway—A large tree with a head unusually round and perfect in form, with a deep green foliage. It is a vigorous grower and very desirable for street or lawn planting. It is free from disease and holds its foliage and color late in the fall.

10-12 ft., $1 each, $7.50 per ten.
8-10 ft., 75c each, $6 per ten.
6-8 ft., 60c each, $5 per ten.

Maple, Silver Leaved—Is the most rapid growing of the Maples and is valuable where quick shade is desired. Foliage bright green above and white beneath. Is easily transplanted and makes wonderful growth on soils where there is an abundance of moisture.

8 to 10 ft., 75c each, $6.00 per ten.
6 to 8 ft., 60c each, $5.00 per ten.

Prunus Pissardi, Purple Leaved Plum—Is a small purple leaved tree that retains its color more perfectly than any other of the purple leaved varieties. It is very desirable and ornamental. **4 to 6 ft., 40c each, $3.00 per ten.**

Poplar, Carolina—A magnificent tree for quick shade, either for street planting, lawns or screens. It has broad rich foliage and if

NORWAY MAPLE—about 20 years old A very satisfactory tree

LOMBARDY POPLAR

the leaders are kept pruned will make round dense heads. Where immediate results are wanted, we cannot too highly recommend it even if it should be cut away when slower growing trees have reached a proper size.

10-12 ft., 40c ea., $3.50 per 10, $25 per 100.
8-10 ft., 30c ea., 2.50 per 10, 20 per 100.
6-8 ft., 25c ea., 2.00 per 10, 15 per 100.
5-6 ft., 10 per 100.

Poplar, Lombardy—A well-known variety from its tall spire-like form. Where it is desired to mark a boundary line, or where there is an entrance to a driveway these trees are very effective. We have some beautiful specimens and can recommend them highly. They transplant safely, grow quickly and for many purposes are attractive and desirable.

8-10 ft., 40c ea., $3.00 per 10, $25 per 100.
6-8 ft., 35c ea., 2.50 per 10, 20 per 100.

Salisburia, or Maiden Hair Tree or Ginkgo—This is a very rare tree that deserves much more general planting.

The foliage is light green, shaped something like a Maiden Hair Fern. It enjoys the unique distinction of being absolutely free from any fungus disease, and from the attacks of worms and insects. In this era of blights and rusts, and scales and caterpillars, it is a pleasure to know of one tree that is absolutely exempt from these drawbacks.

6 to 8 ft., 75c each, $6.00 per ten.

Thorn, Double white—Has small double white flowers, very ornamental. **3 to 4 ft., 60c each, $5.00 per 10.**

Thorn, Paul's Double Scarlet—Flowers of bright carmine, very beautiful. **3 to 4 ft., 60c each, $5.00 per 10.**

Grafton, Mass., May 2, 1914.

The Geo. A. Sweet Nursery Co.,
Dansville, N. Y.,

Gentlemen:—

My order of trees, etc., came last night and I am much pleased with them.

Very truly yours,
Thomas H. Brewer.

CAROLINA POPLAR—For quick shade

Weeping Deciduous Trees

Birch, Cut leaved weeping—The finest lawn tree grown. The white bodies, long pendulous branches and beautifully cut leaves attract universal attention. If you want something that is handsomer than your neighbors' and will give your place a distinctive character of its own, then plant a Cut Birch. Keep the leaders well pruned back for the first few years until the head rounds out into symmetrical shape. It is a common but foolish mistake to say that this tree will not bear pruning.

5 to 7 feet, $1.00.

Elm, Camperdown—Is one of the most picturesque drooping trees. It spreads out horizontally for a considerable distance and then the pendulous limbs droop to the ground. It is very striking and ornamental. **$1.00 each.**

Mulberry, Tea's Weeping—Forms a perfect umbrella-shaped head with long graceful branches, drooping to the ground. Very beautiful and attractive. **$1.00 each.**

Willow, Kilmarnock—This forms a perfect umbrella head, with glossy foliage and is very ornamental. **$1.00 each.**

Nut Trees

Many of the nut-bearing trees when grown in nurseries, are well supplied with fibrous roots, and can be transplanted as safely as an apple tree. Thus the planter has the benefit of the three or four years' growth in the nursery over the method of planting the seed, with the uncertainty of their coming up regularly, to say nothing of the time, care and attention required to get them properly started. We therefore advise our customers to plant the trees, if they can be had, and save three or four years' time. Most farms contain land that would pay better planted in nut-bearing trees than anything else. The nuts being worth more than the farm crops, and the trees growing meanwhile into valuable timber.

Butternuts—Very ornamental and productive, bears young. The nuts are very sweet and of delicate flavor. **5 to 7 feet, 40c each, $3.50 per ten.**

Chestnut—American Sweet. The native sort with sweet nuts that are always readily salable, and the wood of which is very valuable. Since the forests of the country are so nearly gone it has become a serious question of how to keep up the supply of fence posts. No timber grown excels the Sweet Chestnut for this useful purpose, and large groves could be profitably planted.

5 to 7 ft., 40c each, $3.00 per ten.
4 to 5 ft., 30c each, 2.50 per ten.
3 to 4 ft., 25c each, 2.00 per ten.

Walnuts—American Black. These common native trees are very valuable for timber and the nuts are highly prized by most children of either large or small growth. We believe that plantings for commercial purposes would be profitable.

5 to 7 ft., 40c each, $3.50 per ten.
4 to 5 ft., 35c each, 2.50 per ten.

Walnuts—English or Madeira Nut. Are fairly hardy and are fruiting here in the Genesee Valley. The nuts are readily salable and are being grown extensively in commercial orchards. **2 to 3 feet, 50c each, $4.00 per ten.**

Walnuts—Japan. Come from the mountains of Japan and are said to be as hardy as Oaks and transplant as safely as Apples. They bear young and promise to be a valuable addition to our nut bearing trees.

3 to 4 feet, 50c each, $4.00 per ten.

Evergreen Trees

Evergreens are very desirable, but they are difficult to transplant, and both the time and manner of transplanting should be looked to. They should never be set in the fall, after the growth of other trees has ceased. They may be set in August, or after they have started in May, but they should be subjected to as little exposure as possible and be set with great care. After long experience and repeated failures we have at last found methods for handling and packing evergreens, that reduce the risk of transplanting to a minimum. We only send out fresh dug fibrous rooted plants, and we allow no exposure to the roots whatever. We prefer spring planting.

Arbor Vitae, American—A native evergreen sometimes known as White Cedar. Perfectly hardy and grows rapidly, or by pruning may be kept to any desired height or shape. A fine specimen tree and also very useful for hedge purposes. **2 to 3 feet, 25c each, $2.00 per ten.**

Juniper, Irish—A variety of erect and conical shape, which gives it rather a conventional form. Desirable for lawn planting,

COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE

and much used as markers for cemetery lots on account of the small space it requires. Is of dwarfish nature, not growing into a tall tree. **1½ to 2 feet, 40c each, $3.00 per ten.**

Spruce, Norway—As its European name indicates, this evergreen is absolutely hardy. It grows rapidly into a lofty tree when its limbs show a drooping habit, very graceful and ornamental. It makes a fine single specimen for an ornamental lawn tree. Planted in rows and not pruned it soon becomes an excellent screen, and in same way is most effective as a windbreak, being much used to protect the exposed sides of orchards. For a low hedge it may be kept pruned to any desired height, and for this purpose no evergreen is more practical or beautiful.
2 to 3 feet at 25c each, $2.00 per ten.

Spruce, Colorado Blue—A magnificent tree with silvery blue sheen that makes it an object of great beauty. Well grown specimens make an almost priceless addition to a well-kept lawn. **18 to 24 inches, $1.50 each.**

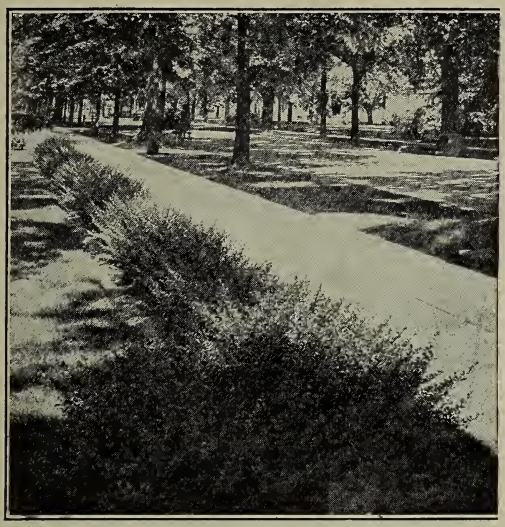
THE HARDY NORWAY SPRUCE

NO SCALE
THIS IS IMPORTANT
START RIGHT

Hedge Plants

There is no greater adornment than a fine hedge, and the necessary care is almost nothing. For marking lines it is as practical as a fence, besides being cheaper and much more sightly.

We describe certain practical things that we know are hardy and that return satisfactory results with a minimum amount of care after once planted.



BARBERRY THUNBERGS

CALIFORNIA PRIVET

Arbor Vitae, American—Forms a highly ornamental evergreen hedge. Plant one foot apart.

12-18 in., 15c each, $1.00 per 10, $ 7 per 100.
18-24 in., 20c each, 1.50 per 10, 10 per 100.

Althea—When in flower produces a hedge of striking appearance. By alternating several colors in the row it is very ornamental, and at a time in the season when no other shrubs bloom. Plant 12 to 18 inches apart.

2 to 3 ft., $3 per ten, $20 per hundred.

Barberry Thunbergii—From Japan. A beautiful shrub of dwarf habit, not growing more than three feet high, covered with yellow flowers, followed by scarlet fruit on long stems that last nearly all winter. The foliage is dense green, changing to a coppery red in autumn. It makes a very beautiful and showy hedge. Plant nine inches apart.

18 to 24 in., 25c each, $2.00 per ten, $12.00 per 100.

Honey Locust—Is hardy, vigorous and so thorny as to make a good farm hedge.

$1.00 per 100, $7.00 per 1000.

Norway Spruce—Makes a fine evergreen hedge that is easily sheared into any required shape. Plant one foot apart.

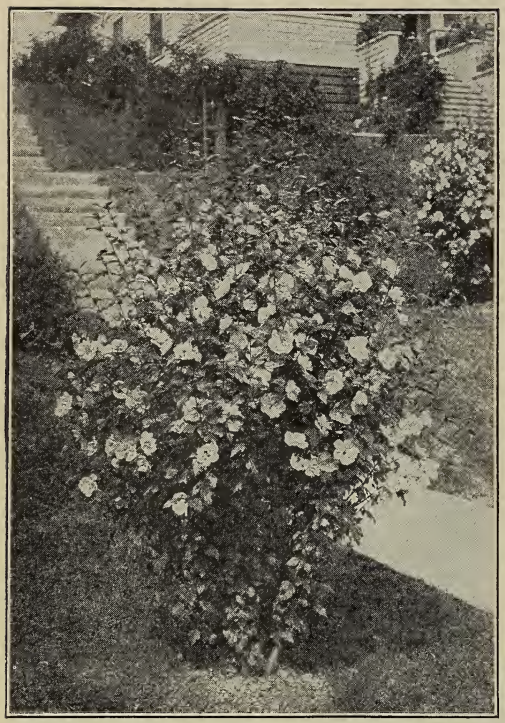
12-18 in., 15c each, $1.00 per 10, $ 9 per 100.
18-24 in., 20c each, 1.50 per 10, 12 per 100.

Privet, California—For hedge purposes where an evergreen will not succeed, there is nothing to equal the California Privet. It can be sheared to any height and to any form. It branches close to the ground and will adorn any lawn. The question of the hardiness of this plant need not be considered. While it is true that the tops will not stand the unusually cold winters, it has never been cold enough here to damage the roots. Twice during the past twenty years we have had cold severe enough to injure or kill outright the tops, but each time new buds have started above the roots, and as they grow rapidly, the top has soon been renewed so that it was thicker and better than before it was frozen. The worst to fear is that there may be occasional damage above ground, but as stated this is not a serious matter and not sufficient reason to discourage the planting of such a useful and beautiful hedge. Plant nine inches apart in single rows, or same distance in double rows, with nine inches between the rows.

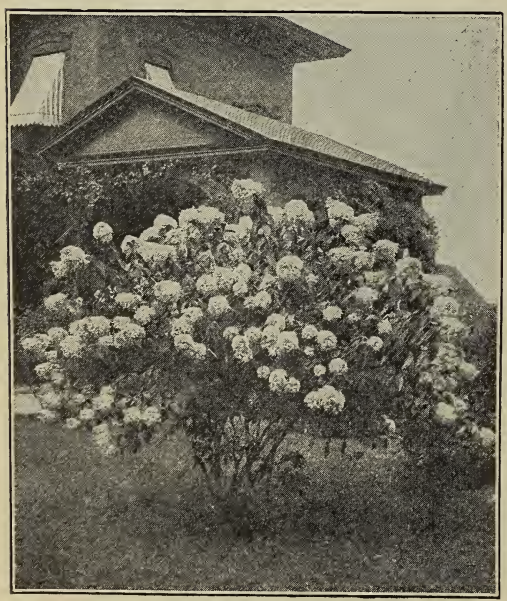
12-18 in., 10c each, 50c per 10, $3.00 per 100.
18-24 in., 12c each, 70c per 10, 4.00 per 100.
2-3 feet, 15c each, 90c per 10, 6.00 per 100.

Spirea Van Houttei—Is unsurpassed, being of such graceful growth. When in bloom in spring it is a mass of white flowers entirely covering every branch, and the fine foliage is most attractive throughout the whole season. Plant 18 inches apart.

2 to 3 ft., $2 per ten, $15 per hundred.



ALTHEA



HYDRANGEA BUSH

Deciduous Shrubs

Almond, Red Flowering—A small tree covered in May with double rose colored blossoms like small roses. **40c each, $3.50 per ten.**

Althea, or Rose of Sharon—Several varieties. The Altheas are very desirable on account of blooming in August and September, when so few other shrubs are in blossom. **35c each, $3.00 per ten.**

Barberry, Purple leaf, common and Thunbergii—Very showy in foliage, flower and fruit. Ornamental in autumn and winter. **25c each, $2.00 per ten.**

Calycanthus (floridus)—A desirable shrub with chocolate colored flowers, a very agreeable odor. **2 to 3 feet, 30c each, $2.50 per ten.**

DEUTZIA

Deutzia, Double Pink, White and Crenata—These are very hardy with luxuriant foliage and attractive flowers. Blooms latter part of June. **25c each, $2.00 per ten.**

Elder, Golden Leaf—Contrasted with other shrubs the golden yellow leaves give beautiful color effect. It is very desirable for massing with other high foliage shrubs for lawn planting. **25c each, $2.00 per ten.**

Eleagnus, Longipes—From Japan, is very ornamental. Covered in July with bright red berries of large size. **35c each.**

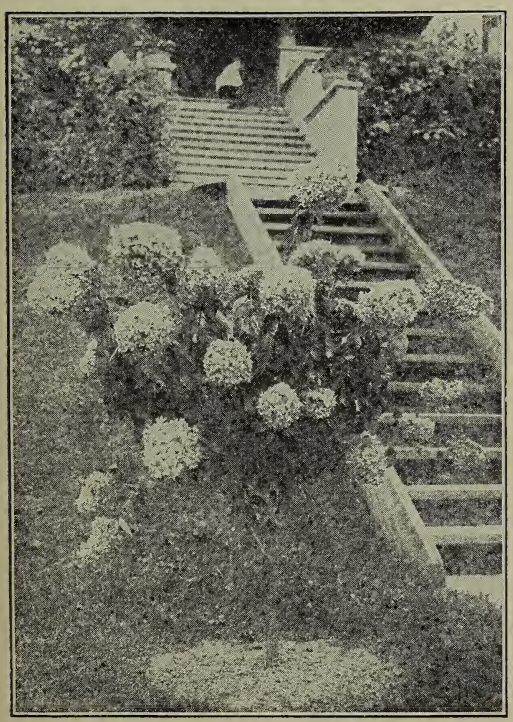
Forsythia (Drooping Golden Bell) — Very early and showy spring bloomer. Flowers bright yellow. Long slender branches which droop gracefully. **35c each, $3.00 per ten.**

Honeysuckle, Tartarian upright—In various shades of white, red and pink. **25c each, $2.00 per ten.**

Hydrangea, P. G.—A beautiful shrub covered with masses of white flowers when other shrubs are out of bloom. **2 to 3 ft., 30c each, $2.50 per 10, $20.00 per 100.**

Hydrangea, Tree Form—For growing in tree form this is one of the most effective and handsome shrubs ever introduced, either for planting singly or in masses. It will give you blooms the first season of planting and an abundance of them. It attracts universal admiration and we cannot recommend it too highly. **3 to 4 ft., 50c each, $4.00 per ten.**

Hydrangea, New Snowball—A splendid addition to the July and August blooming hardy shrubs. The flowers resemble the familiar Snowball, but are of immense size and borne in great profusion. It is a valuable addition to the Hydrangea family. **2 to 3 ft., 40c each, $3.50 per ten.**



HYDRANGEA TREE

SYRINGA

Lilac, White, Purple and Persian—They are indispensable in every collection of shrubs. **30 each, $2.50 per ten.**

Lilac—New double varieties. **50c each, $4.00 per ten.**

Quince, Japan — Bright scarlet flowers in early spring. **25c each, $2.00 per ten.**

Snowball, Japan—Surpasses the common variety in many ways. Has handsomer foliage with whiter and more delicate flowers. **2 to 3 ft., 40c each, $3.00 per ten.**

Snowball, Common—A well known shrub with globular clusters of pure white flowers. **3 to 4 ft., 25c each, $2.00 per ten.**

Spireas, in variety—These are elegant low shrubs of easy culture and long blooming. We have various shades of white, rose color and dark crimson flowers. We especially recommend Van Houtte, which is perhaps the finest variety grown. We also have Prunifolia, Anthony Waterer, Thunbergii and Billardi. **2 to 3 ft., 25c each, $2.00 per ten.**

Syringa or Mock Orange—A hardy valuable shrub producing a great profusion of white fragrant flowers in June. **2 to 3 ft., 25c each, $2.00 per ten.**

Weigela, in variety—Blooms after Lilacs, various shades of white and rose colored flowers. **2 to 3 ft., 25c each, $2.00 per ten.**

SPIREA

(Described on page 41)

WEIGELA

PAEONIEA

Bulbs and Plants

Golden Glow Flower—Rudbeckia Laciniata. Perfectly hardy, grows from four to six feet in a season and blooms from July to September. The flowers are double, of a deep golden yellow and borne on long stems. They make a very effective bed and are desirable as cut flowers. **10c each, 75c per 10, $5.00 per 100.**

Gladiolus—Mixed sorts. **10c each, 75c per ten, $4.00 per 100.**

Tuberose—Pearl and double Italian. **10c each, 60c per ten.**

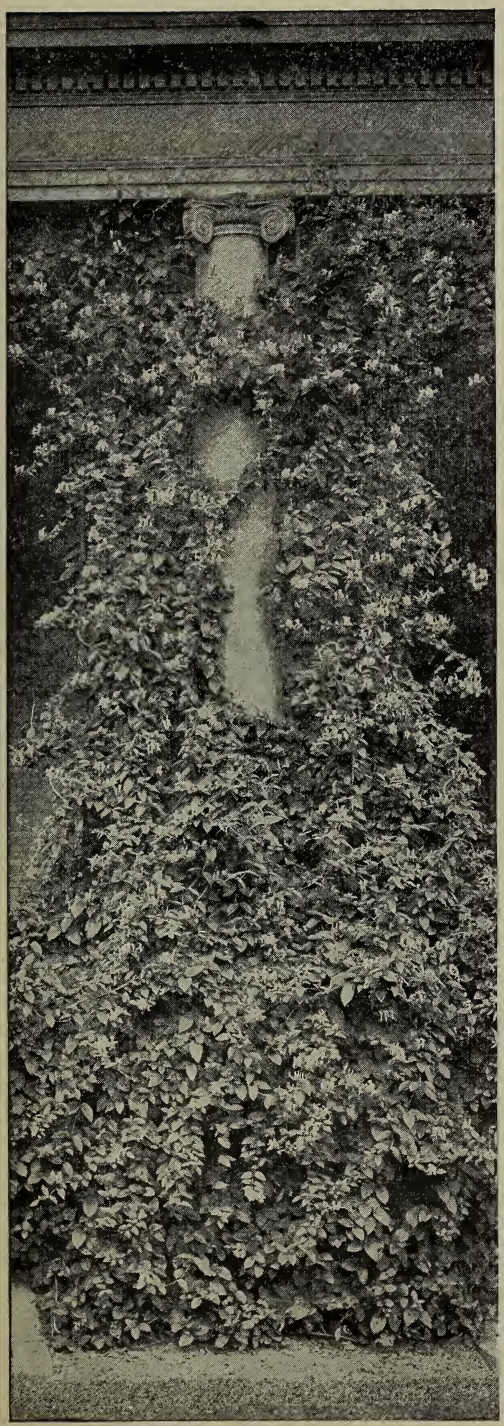
Tulips—Fine assortment. Mixed double or single. **10c each, 60c per ten, $3.00 per 100.** (Fall Delivery Only.)

Dahlias—Fine assortment. **15c each, $1.00 per ten, $6.00 per 100.**

Paeonies

These old favorites are coming into renewed popularity, and a great number of named sorts are now being propagated. We never have made a specialty of them, but can supply a long list grown by specialists, and we recommend them for general planting. Some beds we have seen this season were marvels of beauty.

Assorted colors—25c each, $2.00 per ten, $16 per 100.



HALL'S JAPAN HONEYSUCKLE

Hardy Climbing Plants

Ampelopsis (American Ivy or Virginian Creeper)—Hardy and fine for covering walls and verandas. **20c each, $1.50 per ten.**

Ampelopsis Veitchii (Japan Ivy)—Clings closely to brick or stone and forms a dense covering of green changing to crimson in autumn. This is a magnificent climber and cannot be too highly recommended for use on brick and stone walls. **25c each, $2.00 per ten.**

Bignonia—Radicans or trumpet vine. **25c each.**

Dutchman's Pipe—A climbing plant of rapid growth, with beautiful light green foliage ten to twelve inches in diameter. Curious pipe shaped yellowish brown flower. **50c each.**

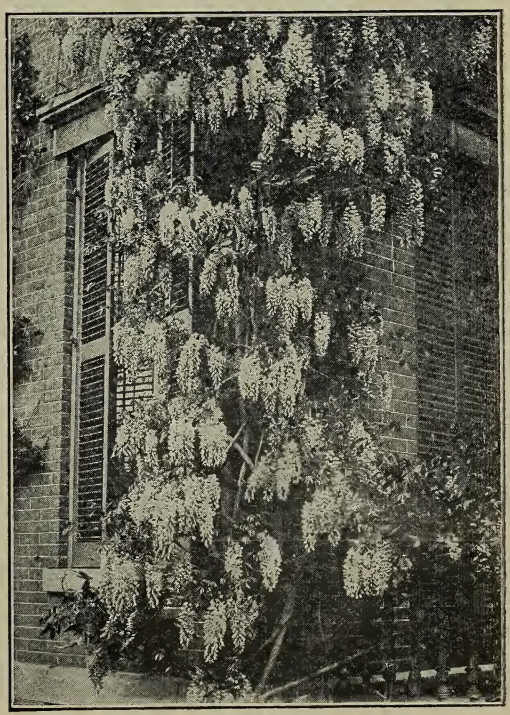
Honeysuckle—In variety. **25c each, $2.00 per ten.**

Honeysuckle, Monthly Fragrant—Blooms all summer. Red and yellow. Very fragrant flowers. **25c each, $2.00 per ten.**

Honeysuckle, Hall's Japan—Strong, vigorous, almost evergreen sort, with white flowers changing to yellow. Very fragrant. Blooms from July to December. **25c each, $2.00 per ten.**

Wistaria—Chinese Purple. Fine for trellises. **25c each.**

Wistaria—Chinese white. **50c each.**



WISTARIA

Clematis

Clematis or Virgin's Bower. These plants make a beautiful covering for porches or trellises. They have grown rapidly in popular favor in the last few years and most people view with admiration their profusion of purple and white blooms.

Price (except where noted), 50c each, $4.00 per ten.

WHITE FLOWERING VARIETIES

Henryi—Very vigorous, a free bloomer and most valuable of the whites.

Paniculata, A novelty from Japan—It is proving one of the most useful and beautiful of all climbers. Flowers are of medium size; white, very fragrant, and produced in great profusion in late summer. It makes a growth of twenty-five to thirty feet in a single season, and should be cut back to the ground each spring. **25c each, $2.00 per ten.**

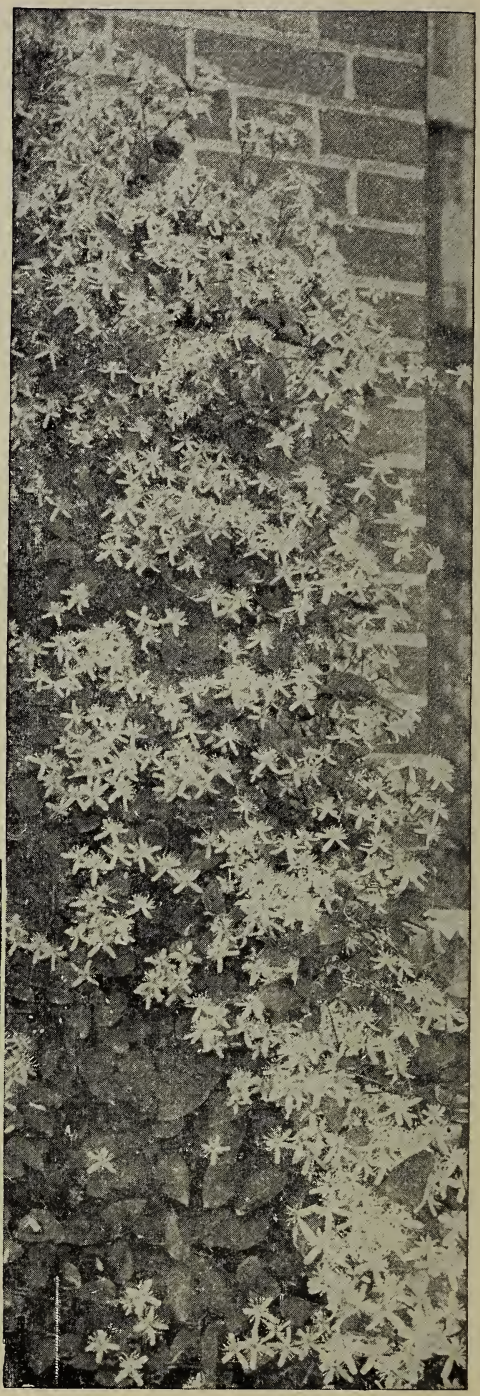
PURPLE FLOWERING VARIETIES

Jackmanni—A perpetual bloomer, intense violet purple, remarkable for velvety richness. The most valuable of all Clematis.

Madame Edouard Andre—Single. The most desirable purplish red sort.

Sieboldi—Large, bright blue flowers, fine.

JACKMANNI—Large Flowers



CLEMATIS PANICULATA—For Shade, Bloom, Fragrance, Hardiness, there is no Vine more Satsifactory

ROSES

This Queen of Flowers is deservedly becoming more and more popular every year, and with reasonable care every lover of flowers can have an abundance of blooms from June till October. Our hardy Roses are all grown in the open air, and are strong two-year plants, that will give plenty of flowers the first season. The Rose likes a deep, well enriched soil, needs plenty of sunlight and air. We give descriptions of some of the choicest varieties but can supply many sorts not described.

It is not the object of this catalog to give such minute and technical instruction as would be required by an enthusiastic amateur in Rose growing. He will find plenty of text-books giving this information. Our object is to offer some suggestions to the busy millions who have no time to devote to expert gardening. We therefore recommend herein only such varieties as are free bloomers, hardy of constitution, and will give quick and satisfactory results for the money and time invested. Whoever purchases and plants any of the varieties listed below will get enough results the first season to amply repay him for all the trouble taken.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses—This class of Roses is admirably suited for garden culture, for the formation of Rose beds, hedges and permanent plantations, where hardy varieties of Rose are desired. They are of easy culture, and luxuriate in deep, rich soil. They are benefited by a mulching of leaves or strawy manure placed around the roots in the fall of the year. Prune according to the habit of growth, cutting back close, all weak shoots, and shortening the long canes to a convenient length.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT MADAM GABRIEL LUIZET PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN

Price 30 cents each, $2.50 per ten

Anna de Diesbach — Brilliant crimson; large; fragrant, one of the best.

American Beauty—Large; deep pink shaded with carmine; delicious odor.

Alfred Colomb—Very large, double and full; clear cherry red; very fragrant; one of the finest.

Baron de Bonstetten—Large, deep, full flowers of dark crimson maroon. Highly scented.

Clothilde Soupert—Medium size, produced in clusters, pearly white with rosy centers, a free and constant bloomer and of easy culture. One of the best of business Roses.

Coquette des Alps—White, slightly shaded with carmine; medium size, full and fragrant.

Earl of Dufferin—Velvety crimson, large and full. Delightful fragrance.

Frau Karl Druschki—Finest white H. P. rose; with large full flowers and splendid form. Very hardy. The best introduction of recent years.

MARGARET DICKSON

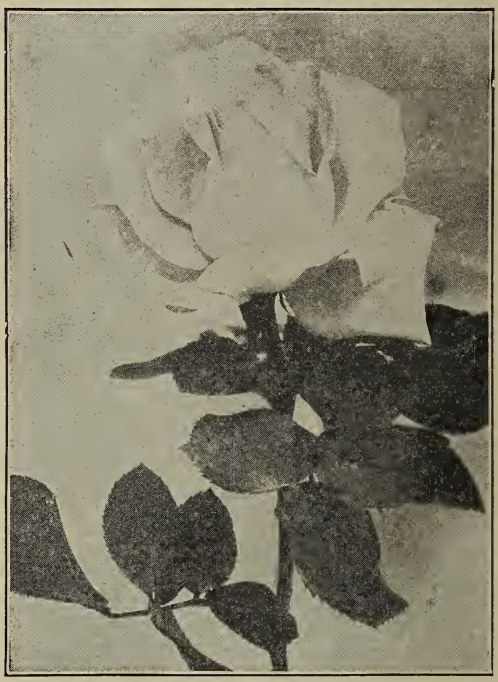
PAUL NEYRON

General Jacqueminot — Brilliant crimson; large and fine. Beautiful in bud and a universal favorite.

Magna Charta—Pink, suffused with carmine; full globular. Fragrant and excellent. In every way a fine rose.

Marshall P. Wilder—Color cherry carmine; richly shaded with maroon. Very fragrant, and continues to bloom for a long period. In every way a superb rose.

Marchioness of Londonderry—Ivory white, extra large and carried on stout stems. Perfectly formed, very fragrant.



FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI

Madam Gabriel Luizet—Pink, very large, somewhat fragrant, fine exhibition rose.

Margaret Dickson—Pure white; very large, free bloomer. One of the best new sorts.

Mrs. John Laing—Color a soft delicate pink, with a satin tinge. Very fragrant. Blooms from early in the season until late autumn. Very desirable.

Paul Neyron—Deep rose color, delightfully fragrant; and by far the largest variety in cultivation.

Prince Camille de Rohan—Deep velvety crimson. One of the darkest in cultivation and in every way a splendid rose.

Ulrich Brunner—Cherry red, large, hardy and vigorous.

The Ramblers

Admirably adapted to covering arbors, walls or porches. Perfectly hardy and profuse bloomers.

Price 25 cents each, $2.00 per ten.

CRIMSON RAMBLER

Baltimore Belle—Nearly white, very double.

Crimson Rambler—A comparatively new Japanese Rose, bearing immense trusses of bright crimson flowers. A superb climber, very hardy, a free bloomer, and will give universal satisfaction. It has handsome shining foliage and is so covered with a marvelous abundance of blooms as to be the most attractive feature even in large lawns. Highly desirable and satisfactory.

Dorothy Perkins—Beautiful shell pink, and holds long without fading. Very fragrant with deep green foliage. It is a fine companion to plant with Crimson Rambler.

Queen of the Prairie—Red, blooms in clusters.

White Rambler—Small or medium; daisy-like flower in clusters; fragrant, ornamental.

Yellow Rambler—Yellow in bud but white when fully open. When half open the flowers are tinged with yellow. Slightly fragrant.

Wichuriana or Memorial Rose—A Japan variety; it is a low trailing species, creeping on the earth almost as closely as the Ivy. Blooms in clusters throughout July. It is pure white with yellow stamens and very fragrant. Is valuable for covering banks and for use in cemeteries.

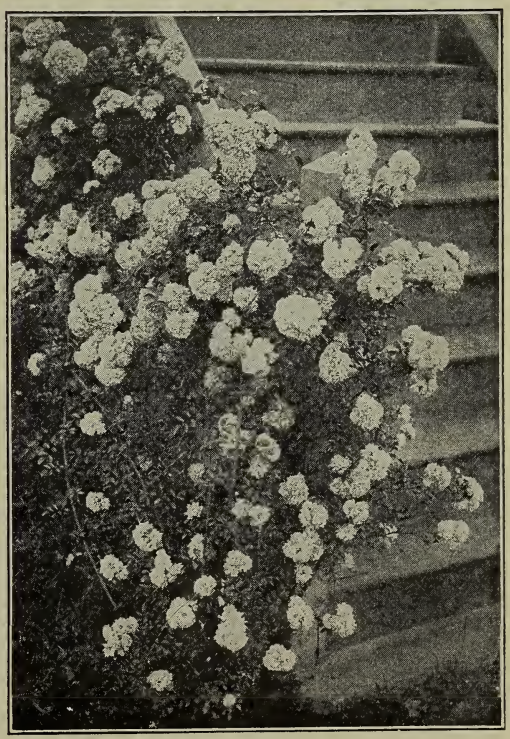
Springwater, N. Y., May 7, 1914.

The Geo. A. Sweet Co.,
Dansville, N. Y.

Gentlemen:-

Trees all O. K. For many years I have bought trees of your firm with best of satisfaction as to quality and trueness to name.

Yours very truly
M. J. Becker.



DOROTHY PERKINS

Tea and Everblooming Roses

Price 30c each, $2.50 per ten.

Bride—A superb white tea, very fragrant.

Gruss an Teplitz—Scarlet, changing to a velvet crimson; fragrant and a profuse bloomer; foliage handsome.

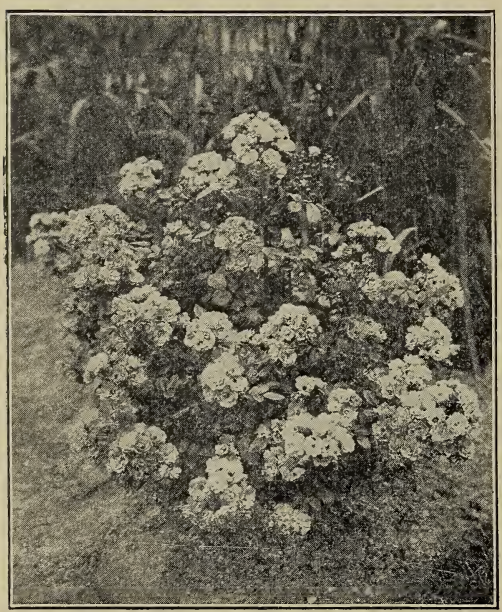
La France—Delicate silvery pink, very large and fragrant.

Meteor—Dark velvety crimson, very double and perfect.

Perle des Jardines—A rich shade of yellow, fragrant; one of the best.

Dwarf Roses

Baby Rambler. The new dwarf Crimson Rambler—This rose has been the sensation of Europe and America during the last few years. It blooms every day in the year indoors, and continuously through the summer outdoors. Colors are clear and brilliant, ruby red; foliage dark green. Absolutely hardy everywhere. Makes a beautiful hedge as it only grows twenty inches high. **30c each, $2.50 per ten.**



BABY RAMBLER

Moss Roses

Admired for the beautiful moss covering of the buds. Vigorous growers and perfectly hardy.

Price 30c each, $2.50 per ten.

Crested—Deep pink buds, surrounded with a mossy fringe and crest; fragrant.

Perpetual White—Pure white, blooms in clusters.

Princess Adelaide—Pale rose, medium size, good in bud and flower.

Salet—Light rose; large and full; a perpetual bloomer.

Tree Roses

Assorted colors—75c each, $6.00 per ten.

TREE ROSE

So called because of their tree shape. They are produced by grafting blooming varieties onto a straight rose stem, about four or five feet above ground. When in bloom they are strikingly beautiful and make an attractive and unusual ornamental for lawn or garden. We can supply colors of Red, Pink and White.

REMEMBER! NO SAN JOSE SCALE HAS EVER BEEN FOUND IN OUR NURSERIES

"Bearing Age" Size
7 to 9 feet
Price, 75c. each

"The Long and the Short of It"

Being

The Largest and the Smallest Grades We Sell

"BEARING-AGE" SIZE

For those wishing extra large sizes, we have a grade of 5 and 6 year old trees running from one to two inches in diameter, some of which have borne fruit in the Nursery rows. They give quick results and are much sought after by those who cannot "wait for trees to grow." We have been making this grade a specialty for many years to meet the wants of our city trade. People owning small city lots are willing to pay extra prices for extra large trees, and it is necessary to charge higher prices because of the greater expense of age, digging, boxing and packing. This grade usually retails atfrom $1.50 to $2.00 per tree.

Varieties we can furnish in this grade sent on application.

"BARGAIN" SIZE

Apples at $6.00 per 100. Cherry, Plums, Standard and Dwarf Pears at $7.50 per 100. **"Bargain" Size** trees are just under our small size; straight, clean, thrifty, little trees with good roots. No order filled for less than 100 trees, 50 trees at 1 cent per tree extra, and not less than 5 trees of a variety can be ordered. **Bargain Size must not be included in Club Orders and is entitled to no discount.**

We have a general assortment in "Bargain" Size—submit your list or write for varieties.

"Bargain" Size
2 to 3 Feet

CLUB ORDERS

Club Orders will be entitled to premiums as offered below.

For Club Orders amounting to $25.00 or more, club-raisers may select **all stock** at hundred rates, or the lowest prices quoted, even though some members of the club require but one or two of a kind. Premiums are sent to club-raisers as follows:

A $25.00 club gets 25 premium fruit trees. $100.00 club gets 100 premium fruit trees.

The selection of varieties for the premium trees must be left with us, but we will conform to the wishes of the club-raisers so far as we are able. Should the club-raiser be anxious for some special sorts, we will on submission of his list of wants, make a special quotation thereon. We have to make this reservation to provide against the exhaustion of varieties that may be in unusual short supply. As a rule we generally furnish premium trees in first-class medium size fruit trees. Extra catalogs and order sheets will be sent to anyone on application. Club orders are put up carefully so that the club-raiser will have no difficulty in distributing the stock. The premium trees are for the club-raiser only for securing orders, thereby gaining us new customers. All others will therefore see why, when order is all for one person, the premium trees cannot be added. If interested, write us at once for further particulars and easy terms.

This club offer applies to all stock except "Bargain" Size.

George A. Sweet Nursery Company

DANSVILLE, N.Y.

McINTOSH APPLE

WHOSE POPULARITY IS WELL DESERVED BECAUSE OF THE BEAUTY AND QUALITY OF ITS FRUIT AND THE EARLY AGE AT WHICH THE TREE BEARS, RENDERING IT VERY DESIRABLE AS AN ORCHARD FILLER.